

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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## THE ASSEMBLY AND THE COMMUNE.

THE Dutch, as we all know, long since took Holland, and have kept it; but the French seem to experience much greater difficulty in capturing Paris, and may not be able to keep it when they get it. Judging by appearances, it is true, the French nation, as represented by the Government at Versailles, are likely ere long to defeat that other French nation represented by the Paris Commune, and to obtain

possession of their capital. But then appearances are proverbially deceiving, and have proved especially deceiving of late in France. And even after he is in possession of Paris, will M. Thiers have subdued the Parisians? That is a matter about which doubts may well be entertained, for, apart from the reluctance of all men, and particularly of Parisians, to acquiesce in conquest over themselves, however willing they may be to inflict that humiliation upon others,

causes of discontent, and therefore of disturbance, must still remain. The people of Paris, there can be no manner of doubt, distrust the Versailles Assembly, which they suspect—not without cause—of reactionary tendencies, and prefer Republicanism, even with the Commune, to the Assembly and possible Monarchy in the background. On the other hand, there is good ground for believing that Republicanism is detested at Versailles—and not without reason,



"THE VERY BOY FOR A MODEL OF CUPID."



too, perhaps—and that the Assembly has a hankering after a restoration of Monarchy in some shape, and in the person of one or other of the pretenders to the French throne. Here are ample elements of discord, which cannot fail to break out into a fresh conflagration ere long. M. Thiers, should he enter the capital in triumph, must do so over the bodies of Frenchmen; and that is a triumph not likely to be forgiven him. In whatever way, then, the present troubles of France may be settled, the settlement can only be temporary; and pacification, if pacification be achieved, can only rest on force, and must, consequently, be merely superficial. Paris will still have grievances; and grievances, too, which she will endure in common with all the other great towns of France. Common sufferings, real or imaginary, must beget a common sympathy; and that, again, will be sure to develop itself in combined action so soon as an opportunity occurs.

This is a sad look-out for unhappy France, the least of whose sufferings may prove to be those inflicted upon her by the German conquerors. So far as Paris is concerned, M. Thiers and Marshal M'Mahon have already proved worse foes than Prince Bismarck and Count Moltke; and it is hard to tell what further mischief they may be compelled to inflict. The sacred character of the city, about which so much was said when it was threatened by the forces of Germany, and which the German barbarians, as they were called, did comparatively little to violate, has secured for Paris but small respect from Frenchmen: and thereby has been proved the hollowness of one more of the high-sounding sentimental fancies with which our neighbours have so greatly deluded themselves. The greatest barbarians the Parisians have known are their own countrymen; and are they more likely to forget and condone great injuries from their brethren than lesser evils inflicted by foreigners?

Of course it is said, and no doubt is believed at Versailles, that the Parisians themselves have been the cause of all the mischief; that they madly followed the counsels or weakly submitted to the dictation of a handful of desperate and unscrupulous men. But this theory will not suffice to explain the phenomena exhibited in Paris during the last two months. There must have been something more at work than the devices of reckless ruffians—as M. Thiers is pleased to call the leaders of the Commune—in order to produce the results we have witnessed. It is impossible to justify the conduct in all respects of the Parisian insurgents, whose movements began with murder—for no other name properly describes the execution of Generals Thomas and Lecomte—which progressed amid turbulence and high-handed tyranny, and has just culminated in the folly of destroying the Vendôme Column; but they had a foundation of right upon their side, and must have had a large measure of popular sympathy with them, or they never could have held sway in Paris for two whole months and kept the army of Versailles at bay as well. The Commune has been violently revolutionary; that is undeniable. But it is equally undeniable that the Assembly has shown a decidedly reactionary spirit, or at least has failed to rise to the level of the position. And, in the circumstances in which France has been placed for the last few months, blind reaction was little, if anything, less criminal than mad revolution. We therefore feel inclined to conclude that the Assembly and the Government of M. Thiers have been as much to blame as the Commune and the Central Committee of Paris. Both have sinned against France grievously; but, as it seems to us, the Assembly has sinned with more light, and therefore less excuse, than has the Commune.

Let us look at the facts. Had the Assembly, when it first met at Bordeaux, after naming the ad interim Government, ratifying the preliminaries of peace with Germany, and passing a law summoning a Constituent Assembly to re-organise the national institutions, dissolved itself, the probability is that the whole country, Paris included, would have acquiesced in its action, and all the subsequent mischief and misery have been obviated. These were the duties for which it was specially chosen, and these duties performed, it should have ceased to be. Again, had it even frankly accepted the existing situation, declared for the Republic as it was, and then, assuming constituent functions, proceeded in a liberal spirit to decide upon the details of the future government of France, a like result would probably have followed. But neither course was adopted; the Assembly simply held on, enunciating no principle, while the members squabbled among themselves; thereby engendering distrust of, if not contempt for, the whole body. The vacillation of the Assembly, again, was reflected by the Government it had appointed. M. Thiers hesitated when he ought to have acted with promptitude; and he has been obstinate when he should have yielded with grace. The Government should either have confided in the National Guard of Paris entirely, or they should not have confided in that body at all; having, contrary to the advice of Prince Bismarck—who seems to have understood the Parisians better than did their own countrymen—decided upon allowing the National Guards of the capital to retain their arms, the Government ought surely to have taken the Parisians into their councils, have endeavoured to ascertain their wishes and to satisfy their reasonable aspirations, or at least to disarm their not unreasonable fears. But nothing of all this was done. Arms were left in the hands of men who were immediately provoked to use them for purposes other than the preservation of order and peace. Even at last, when it was determined to recover possession of those arms, the work was bungled; half-hearted hesitation prevailed; the guns were seized at Montmartre—and left there

to be retaken at leisure! Could a more foolish and futile course of policy have been devised? And can we wonder, remembering the character of the Parisian populace and the reasons they had for suspecting the fair-dealing of the Government and the Assembly, that the arms should be retaken; that energetic men (who had ideas, however erroneous, and a plan of action, however little likely to be ultimately successful) should put themselves forward; that the authorities should have had to beat an ignominious retreat; and that what has since followed should follow? It was all quite natural, considering the elements at work; and as the Assembly and the Government ought to have foreseen and provided for all this, but did not, they cannot be held guiltless of the bloodshed and destruction that the French siege of Paris has entailed, and is yet destined to entail. Granted that the men of the Commune have been criminal, those of the Assembly have been weak, if not double-dealing; and weakness, to say nothing of double-dealing, is in such circumstances a crime.

#### "AN ARTIST'S MODEL."

We of the outside world, who sometimes hear talk of painters' models and the fancy-world of art-studios, are a little dazzled with the suggestions of the life of those favoured beings who dwell constantly amidst such belongings. Of course, there are some of us to whom the life of the studios has become comparatively familiar; and, though it never loses that attractive glamour, that flush and glow of light, which dwells on it on our first introduction, we learn that there is, after all, a healthy reality about it. In fact, the more intimate we become with working artists, the more we are delighted by the discovery that the charm of their society is a certain simplicity, a youthful enthusiasm, and an earnest appreciation, which ensure, because they sustain, gaiety. There is no more soothing place than a studio which is also a genuine workshop, just as there is no more depressing place than a sham workshop which is elaborately fitted and carefully arranged as a studio. And there are many artists, ladies and gentlemen, who cannot so exclusively devote a room to their daily work; only on one side of the pretty, oddly-furnished, comfortable sitting-room does the professional litter indicate where they spend their best hours. Behind the screen is the easel and the last unfinished picture; in the corner is the lay figure or the clay model; strewn here and there are the mediaeval flagon and the Bohemian glasses, the saucer of gaudy blooms, the dish of glowing fruit, the pearl-handled knives and silver cups, the subdued touch of colour and glitter that shines so richly in the half-lights of the shuttered window. As to living models, it is only now and then that a pet child, a friend who is a good sitter, or a queer visitor accidentally enlisted for the occasion, can be made to do duty.

With our lady artists the difficulty is greatest. There is a conventional objection to their availing themselves of such aids as many of the professional sitters can give; and, consequently, they are sometimes driven to expedients such as that which has been cleverly portrayed in our illustration.

We commend the Engraving to some of our very good friends, members of the art institution which every year exhibits the works of ladies in Conduit-street. How often must they find it necessary to endure their living model with all the graces of their own lively imaginations! how often almost shrink from the task of posing and draping and arranging, and in sheer despair be ready to satirise their own effort, and making an end of the attempt to be classically graceful, throw off the entire scene in a comic sketch! This, as our readers may see, has been the result in the case now before us. The unaccustomed model, cowering as though he expected to be the subject of a surgical operation, is but a forlorn Cupid. The rosy boy has dwindled to a wistful, anxious urchin, gnawing his finger in sullen winglessness. No light can add roundness to his lineaments. He no more resembles Cupid than he would serve to suggest Bacchus on a vintner's signboard, or than the humming-top at his feet would serve as an emblem of the tender passion. Of what avail is it to give him a brief lecture on the claims of art, interspersed with potent hints of confectionery rewards? It is wasting sweetness on the desert air to give such a young Arab a lesson in the character of Love. Ah! poor lady; it may be that you seek vainly in art for your own ideal of that sweet schooling, and that it is in your higher aspiration, in the thoughts that add the "he" to art, that you can alone hope to find the expression that you seek.

**FORTHCOMING BILLIARD-MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.**—A match, which excites considerable interest in billiard-playing circles, is announced to take place on the 23rd inst., between John Roberts, jun., champion, and W. Cook, jun., ex-champion, for the champion's gold cup and £100 a side. The friends of the respective competitors are said to be equally hopeful of success, which, doubtless, each will do his best to achieve. Good play is expected, the more especially as the table to be used is of the most perfect character—being, perhaps, one of the best ever manufactured by Messrs. Thurston and Co., the celebrated billiard-table makers to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, &c. It is made of pollard oak, full size, and very artistically carved.

**THE BRIGHTON REVIEW.**—Sir Hope Grant, in his report on the volunteer review at Brighton, deprecates such large displays as being detrimental to the force, and calculated to do more harm than good, inasmuch as there is neither time nor opportunity to correct any fault that takes place. He compliments the men, and believes that the officers were anxious to do their duty, but tells the latter that there were grave errors in some of the positions taken up, and had it been in actual warfare whole brigades would have been annihilated in a few minutes. The General, therefore, suggests that reviews on so extensive a scale be discontinued, and that the volunteers should be placed under stricter discipline.

**GROWTH OF POPULATION IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.**—Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, who was the delegate representing the United States at the International Statistical Congress at the Hague in the year 1869, has made a report to the President with reference to the comparative growth of population in Europe and the United States. He states that the rate of increase of the population of Europe during the century from 1770 to 1870 has varied but little from 1 per cent yearly, or 10 per cent compounded, at the end of each decade, having been the largest in some of the earlier portions of the period and diminishing with the last three or four decades until the present, when the increase is but little more than six-tenths of 1 per cent yearly, compounded at the end of the decade. This ratio of increase, he thinks, will very possibly continue so diminish; and for similar reasons he considers that it would hardly be safe to assume, even for the United States, a greater ratio for the remainder of the present century, from 1870 to 1900, than 2½ per cent increase yearly. For Europe for the balance of the century he assumes six-tenths of 1 per cent increase yearly, these rates in both cases to be compounded at the end of each decade. He says it should be borne in mind, however, that a largely-increasing and steadily continued flow of European or of Asiatic immigration into the United States may increase the population 3 or 4 per cent a year, or even by a higher rate. At the moderate increase specified, compounded every ten years, the population of Europe, amounting in 1870 to the aggregate of 298,000,000, at six tenths of 1 per cent yearly, will be increased to 354,917,680 in the year 1900. The population of the United States, now 38,354,870, at 2½ per cent increase, will in 1900 be 75,302,495; at 3 per cent, 84,705,649. Adopting the lowest of these estimates for the United States, and reducing the rate of increase for the fifty years next succeeding 1900 to 1 per cent per annum, compounded at the end of every decade, and the rate of increase in Europe to one half of one per cent yearly, similarly compounded, Mr. Ruggles estimates that the comparative populations in 1950 would be about thus:—Europe, 453,000,000; United States, 120,500,000; total, 573,500,000. Should the rate of increase for the United States be as high as 2 per cent annually, the total would then be 179,000,000. It should be borne in mind that while the aggregate is thus 573½ millions, the proportionate amounts of Europe and the United States may largely vary in consequence of migration, or may be diminished by war, pestilence, or other calamities. Mr. Ruggles adds that it may safely be assumed with the cereal capacities of the United States, now demonstrated by experience, that its 75,000,000 inhabitants in 1900 will be fully able to supply cereal food sufficient not only for themselves but also for at least 200,000,000 of the people of Europe.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The cannonade against the enceinte of Paris is making great havoc. The Versailles and Auteuil gates have been demolished, and the guns in the neighbouring bastions have been silenced. Petit Vanves, Grenelle, and Point du Jour are also suffering severely from a bombardment from Fort Issy, now in the hands of the Versailles troops. The grand attack is still delayed, but it is believed that the Versailles engineers are engaged in laying a mine under the walls in the direction of the Mairie Gate. The proceedings of the Commune betray great apprehension as to the permanence of their power. The Committee of Public Safety are afraid of their Generals, and, under the plea of saving the country from a military dictatorship, they have associated civil commissioners to act with Dombrowski, La Cécilia, and Wroblewski. The *Moniteur* mentions a rumour that a large party in Paris wishes to overturn the Commune and make Rochefort dictator.

A great effect has been produced by twenty of the most moderate and most able men of the Commune protesting against the existence of the Committee of Public Safety, and withdrawing from all participation in the acts of the Commune. The protesting twenty hold that government should be in the hands of Ministers, while the Committee of Public Safety hold to the Imperial theory of government, which is deeply rooted in the French mind, that there should be an authority above the Ministers. Under the late régime this supreme authority was the Emperor. Under the Commune it takes the form of the Committee of Public Safety, which is, in fact, a conjoint dictatorship above the Ministers. The "Majority of the Commune" as the Commune is now spoken of in consequence of the secession of twenty-two of its members—has resolved to form a Central Club like that of the Jacobins, composed of delegates from various clubs of Paris, in order to keep itself *en rapport* with public opinion.

Paschal Grousset, the Foreign Minister of the Commune, has addressed an appeal to the great towns of France, calling upon them to rise and assist the capital. The time has gone by, he says, for words; it is acts that are wanted. Should Paris fall, history will be justified in saying that she was assassinated because the great towns did nothing to prevent the crime.

On Wednesday a tremendous explosion took place of a cartridge manufactory in the Avenue Rapp, near the spot where the Exhibition of 1867 stood. Close to it is another explosive magazine, for the fate of which great fears are entertained. The post of National Guards was blown up. It is unknown how many National Guards were present. The explosion took place at about six o'clock. The workpeople of the establishment number 500 in all, and are women. Many of them had left, as the hour for ceasing work was near; but at least 200 were killed. Two men have been arrested and conducted to the Hôtel de Ville; one of whom, it is stated, has confessed that he caused the explosion wilfully.

Of M. Thiers's house nothing but the outer walls remain standing. The disposition of the property of M. Thiers is determined as follows:—"All the linen belonging to the house of M. Thiers shall be placed at the disposal of the ambulances. The works of art and valuable books shall be sent to the national libraries and museums. The furniture shall be sold by auction, after public exhibition at the Garde Meuble. The proceeds of this sale shall be exclusively devoted to the pensions and indemnities that may be granted to the widows and orphans of the infamous war carried on against us by the ex-proprietor of the Hôtel St. Georges. The same application will be made of the amount received for the materials of demolition. Upon the site of the parricide's house a public square will be established."

Baricades, forming the second and third enceinte of Paris, are rapidly being constructed.

Six more Paris newspapers have been suppressed by the Commune. They are the *Moniteur Universel*, the *Observateur*, the *Univers*, the *Etoile*, the *Spectateur*, and the *Anonyme*.

According to a proclamation of the Committee of Public Safety, a vast plot has been discovered, as well as proofs that Rossel, the late Minister of War, was in the pay of Versailles.

Mégy, the assassin, who abandoned Issy, and was incarcerated for leaving the fort without orders, has been released; and Colonel Sylvestre, who deserted his post in face of the enemy, and was imprisoned on the orders of General Dombrowski, has also been liberated.

The 12th Legion has formed a battalion of women, who, in addition to their other military duties, are to disarm publicly all runaways.

The Commune has ordered all trains entering Paris to be examined outside the gates, at the advanced posts of the National Guards.

Henceforth the Place Vendôme, on which the Vendôme Column stood, is to be called the Place Internationale.

The German troops are concentrating in the direction of Paris. The Foreign Ministers and representatives at present in Paris have addressed a collective note to Prussia to obtain protection for the liberty and property of their countrymen, which they allege the Government of Versailles is unable to protect. The Prussian Generals have held a council of war at Montmorency; and it is stated that the Prussian authorities have granted a delay of four days to the French Government to put an end to the present condition of affairs, failing which, should the Commune not consent to the free entrance of the Prussians into Paris, the latter will enter by force, after having bombarded La Villette and Belleville.

In the Assembly, on Tuesday, a member proposed that, on the suppression of the Paris insurrection, the house of M. Thiers should be rebuilt at the expense of the country. The motion was at once referred to a special committee. M. Peyrat brought forward a proposition for the proclamation of a permanent Republican Government. It was referred to the Initiative Commission. The Assembly has re-elected M. Grévy President by 506 votes, amid general cheering. The Assembly has also re-elected the former Vice-Presidents.

Some deputies at Versailles have drawn up a proposition, which they think of bringing forward, to the following effect:—"Considering that the undecided situation of France is one of the main causes of the troubles which afflict the country; considering that the Bonapartes, who have but too fully given to France the measure of their pernicious ambition, are the only pretenders capable of profiting once more by our disasters, and obtaining regal power; considering that their odious plots are already patent throughout France; the National Assembly, by virtue of the sovereign power, decrees:—Art. 1. The National Assembly declares itself constituent. Art. 2. It limits its mandate to the term of two years, during which it will pass organic laws. Art. 3. The Republic is the form of government in France." The Monarchists in the Assembly, to the number of about 200, talk of thwarting the above projected movement by resigning. But, as there are 128 vacant seats, which may be filled up whenever M. Thiers chooses to decree new elections, they would only leave the field clear for his friends.

Marshal M'Mahon has issued an order of the day, in which he congratulates the troops under his command on the successes which they have obtained. In the various engagements that have taken place they have captured upwards of 3000 prisoners and 150 guns. These successes, the Marshal adds, are a presage that the end of the struggle is near.

The French Government has just sent clothes, provisions, and wine to the French soldiers in Germany, to assist them in bearing the fatigues of the journey home. The *Patrie* says that, according to despatches received in France, the men have heard with the utmost satisfaction of the signature of the treaty of peace; and, notwithstanding the sufferings they have endured, are animated by an excellent spirit.



At Lyons the Municipal Council, by a majority of 17 to 5, has taken upon itself to elect a Mayor, in defiance of M. Thiers's new law, which, adopting the practice of the Empire, gives the Executive power the right of nominating the mayors and deputy mayors in all the larger towns.

The *Monde* of Versailles publishes a letter from the Count de Chambord, in which he laments the civil war and urges all Frenchmen to forget their dissensions, prejudices, and animosities. He repels as a calumny the statement that he had renounced the happiness of saving France, and says, "the abandonment of the principles of the cause of France's disasters. The good of the country desires a Monarchy." He denies that he wishes to have unlimited power given him, and says he desires to preside over the destinies of France while submitting the acts of his Government seriously to the control of representatives elected by the people. He repudiates the idea that traditional Monarchy is incompatible with the equality of all before the law, and says that he would demand efficacious guarantees for the independence of the Papacy, adding, "the liberty of the Church is the first condition of peace in the public mind and order throughout the world." He does not wish to reign with a party, but would accept the loyal co-operation of all, and would restore to the country religion, concord, and peace.

#### ITALY.

In Tuesday's sitting the Chamber of Deputies adopted a bill granting certain compensation to the city of Florence in consequence of the transfer of the capital to Rome.

#### SPAIN.

Senor Olozaga has been elected President of Congress by 161 votes against 114. The Ministerial candidates have been elected Vice-Presidents. Signor Moret made his financial statement on Tuesday. He stated that the revenue was increasing, the receipts from January to April of the present year showing an improvement compared with those of the corresponding period of last year. The Minister added that he will pay on June 20 all the obligations of the State, including the pensions of the clergy who have taken the oath to the Constitution. Signor Moret stated that he intended submitting three budgets to the House—a budget of receipts, a budget of expenditure, and a revised budget balancing the revenue and expenditure for the past years. He estimated the revenue of the next financial year at 588,000,000 pesetas, showing an increase of 105,000,000 pesetas; and the expenditure at 629,000,000 pesetas, showing a decrease of 106,000,000. He announced that the contract with the Bank of Paris had been annulled by mutual consent.

#### GERMANY.

The Committee of the Reichstag on the organisation of Alsace and Lorraine has concluded the discussion of the bill referred to its consideration. Art 3 is now worded thus:—"The Emperor exercises the power of the State in Alsace and Lorraine. Until the constitution of the German Empire shall be there introduced the entire legislative power remains with the Emperor and the Federal Council. After the introduction of the constitution of the Empire the whole legislative power will remain with the Reichstag, even in those matters which in some States of the German Confederation are not subject to the legislation of the Reichstag. An annual report is to be made to the Reichstag on the general affairs of the provinces and the development of the administration. The Federal Committee is responsible for all decrees and ordinances of the Emperor promulgated in Alsace and Lorraine." The Committee, in conclusion, adopted the motion of Herr Hindenburg, according to which this provisional state is not to continue longer than Jan. 1, 1873. The whole bill was then agreed to by 20 against 8 votes.

According to the German papers, the first series of addresses to the King of Bavaria in favour of Dr. Dollinger has received more than 10,000 signatures. At the same time a large number of protests against his declaration have appeared and are still being prepared. Those already published mostly emanate from the clergy.

#### AUSTRIA.

A petition, signed by twenty-eight Austrian Archbishops, has been addressed to the Emperor Francis Joseph, praying his Majesty to express to the Italian Government, through his Minister for Foreign Affairs, his disapprobation of the course taken by that Government in reference to Rome. The petition urges the Emperor not to allow the Italian Government to doubt that his Majesty considers it indispensable that the Pope should enjoy real and sufficient security and complete independence. Count Beust has replied that no alteration will be made in the policy hitherto pursued by the Austrian Government.

#### RUSSIA.

Advices received from Central Asia state that the Russian authorities are hurrying on their preparations for the campaign against the Khan of Khiva. The soldiers are being rapidly practised in the use of breechloading rifles, on the Berdan system, as well as breechloading cannon. The central point of the Russian army is the town of Djsak. Troops are being dispatched from Orenburg to attack Khiva on the side of Usturba, and other divisions are proceeding from Krasnowsk. Great excitement prevails in Bokhara.

#### TURKEY.

Three hundred and sixty insurgents, captured at Seyda, in Yemen, their last stronghold, which was taken by assault, have been sent to Constantinople.

The Catholic, Armenian, Chaldean, and Maronite communities, and their clergy, have addressed a petition to the Turkish Government against the mission of Monsignor Franchi, relative to the conclusion of a convention with the Pope which would injure the privileges of their respective Churches. The Grand Vizier, in reply, declared that the Turkish Government could not conclude any convention with an infallible Power.

#### AMERICA.

The Foreign Relations Committee on Monday reported the Treaty of Washington back to the Senate, recommending its ratification without amendment. The debate was begun by Senator Morton speaking in favour of ratification.

The clauses of the treaty affecting the Canadian fisheries have received a cautious and hesitating support from the Government press in the Dominion. The Toronto and Montreal Opposition journals urge that Canada, in conceding the right of free fishery, may lose the most powerful means of inducing the United States to adopt a policy of commercial reciprocity. The French papers at Quebec almost unanimously oppose the treaty. The treaty has been received with great disfavour in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Letters received by the last Brazil mail give a terrible account of the ravages of yellow fever in Buenos Ayres. There were no fewer than 350 burials on April 12, and 4000 persons had died in one week. At night not more than 30,000 people remained in the city, and of these from 7000 to 10,000 were ill with the fever.

#### INDIA.

Intelligence from Cabul of May 7 reports an engagement between Yacoub Khan and the Herat garrison, in which the former was defeated. Herat is reported to be in good heart.

General Innes died at Simla, on May 10, from the consequences of an accidental fall.

A MOST SERIOUS DISSENSION has broken out in Bavaria. The men are nearly all adherents of Dr. Dollinger, while the women are infallibilists. At Landshut the apothecary had collected 130 signatures to an address to Dr. Dollinger. Owing to female opposition 104 were eventually withdrawn, and the twenty-six that remained were stated to be those of bachelors. The Town Council of Munich has resolved to appoint as teachers of religion only persons who will undertake not to teach the dogma of infallibility.

#### THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

THE following is the text of the treaty concluded by the Joint High Commission at Washington:—

"Whereas differences have arisen between the Governments of the United States and England, and still exist, growing out of acts committed by the vessels which have given rise to the Alabama claims; and whereas her Majesty has authorised her High Commissioners to express in a friendly spirit the regret felt by her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for depredations committed by those vessels, now, in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and provide a speedy settlement of such claims which are not admitted by the British Government, the contracting parties agree that all the said claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generally known as 'the Alabama claims,' shall be referred to a tribunal of arbitration, to be composed of five arbitrators, appointed one each by the President and the Queen. The King of Italy shall be requested to name one, the President of Switzerland one, and the Emperor of Brazil one. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity to serve of either of the said arbitrators, each respective appointer shall name another. In the case of refusal or omission for two months after a request has been made to the King of Italy, the President of Switzerland, or the Emperor of Brazil, to name an arbitrator, the King of Sweden and Norway shall be requested to name one or more persons to fill vacancies. The arbitrators shall meet at Geneva at the earliest day convenient after being named, and proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide all the questions laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and England. All the questions considered, including the final award, shall be decided by the majority of all the arbitrators. Each of the contracting parties shall name one person to attend the tribunal as its agent to represent it. The written or printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, official correspondence, and other evidence on which each relies, shall be delivered in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party as soon as may be after the organisation of the tribunal but within six months after the exchange of ratifications. Within four months after the delivery on both sides of a written or printed case, either party may in like manner deliver in duplicate to each arbitrator and to the agent of the other party a counter-case with evidence. The arbitrators may, however, extend the time for delivering such counter-case. (Other rules are also given for furnishing evidence in deciding matters submitted to the arbitrators.) They shall be governed by the following three rules taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to be applicable rules. A neutral Government is bound, 1, to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping within its jurisdiction of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted in whole or in part within such jurisdiction to warlike use; 2, not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other or for the purpose of renewal or augmentation of military supplies, or arms, or recruitment of men; 3, to exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and, as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties. Her Britannic Majesty has commanded her Commissioners to declare her Government cannot assent to the foregoing rules as a statement of the principles of international law which were in force at the time when the claims arose; but, in order to evince a desire of strengthening friendly relations between the two countries, and of making satisfactory provision for the future, her Government agrees that in deciding questions arising out of these claims the arbitrators shall assume the Government had undertaken to act upon principles set forth in these rules. The contracting parties agree to observe these rules between themselves in future, and to bring them to the knowledge of other maritime Powers, inviting them to accede to them. The decision of the tribunal shall be made, if possible, within three months from the close of the argument on both sides in writing, dated and signed by the arbitrators assenting. The tribunal shall first determine as to each vessel separately whether Great Britain, by any act of omission, failed to fulfil any of the duties set forth in the foregoing rules or recognised by principles of international law not inconsistent with such rules, and shall certify the fact as to each vessel in case the tribunal finds Great Britain failed to fulfil any duty. It may, if it thinks proper, proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by England to the United States for all claims referred to, and such gross sum shall be paid in coin at Washington within twelve months after the date of the award. Each Government shall pay its own agent, and provide the remuneration of the counsel employed and the arbitrator appointed by it, and the expense of preparing and submitting its case to the tribunal, all other expenses to be borne equally by the two Governments. In case the gross sum is not awarded, a board of assessors is to be appointed to ascertain what claims are valid, and what amounts shall be paid by England, one member being named by the Queen, one by the President, and one by the Italian Envoy at Washington. The board is to meet at Washington, with power to adjourn to New York or Boston. The members are to subscribe a declaration of impartiality, rules of trial and evidence are to be established, and claims are to be presented within six months after the first meeting. The report is to be made in one year of the amount of claims decided up to the date of the report; if further claims remain undecided, another report in two years. The sums awarded to be paid in one year after the award, in coin, at Washington. The expenses are to be borne equally. The contracting parties agree to consider the result of the proceedings of the tribunal and the board as a final settlement of claims. It is further agreed that all claims by corporations, companies, or individuals in the United States or England arising out of acts committed against the person or property of citizens of the United States between April 13, 1861, and April 9, 1865, inclusive, not being claims above-mentioned, and all similar claims by subjects of England or the United States arising out of acts committed against persons or property of subjects of England during the same period which may have been presented to either Government for its interposition with others yet unsettled, as well as any other such claims still to be presented shall be referred to a Board of three Commissioners, one named by the President, one by the Queen, a third conjointly, and in case the third is not named in three months after the date of the exchange of ratification then by the Spanish Envoy at Washington. The Commissioners to meet at Washington, subscribe the declaration of impartiality, and then investigate and decide such claims and rules of trial as shall have been established by a majority of the Commissioners who shall award. The decision shall be final. The Commissioners are to complete their labours in two years. The sums awarded shall be paid by the one Government to the other, as the case may be, in twelve months, the expenses to be borne equally, but to be deducted from the awards to claimants, provided the deductions do not exceed five per centum on the sums awarded. The fishery provisions give navigation to the north-western boundary exactly as heretofore. The reported ratification to be made by the Senate and the Queen, and exchanged at Washington or London in six months or earlier.

"(Signed in duplicate by all the Plenipotentiaries.)

"Washington, May 8."

THE EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS, from April 1 to May 13, amounted to £6,938,970, and the expenditure to £3,566,500. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £3,372,470.

#### THE LATE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

A FEW months ago it was stated, on the authority of an American newspaper, the *Boston Weekly Traveller*, that George Hamilton Gordon, third Earl of Aberdeen, had been drowned at sea while sailing as chief mate of the schooner *Hera*, under the assumed name of George H. Osborne. The *Hera* left Boston on Jan. 21, 1870, bound for Melbourne, with the late Earl on board. She has now arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on her return voyage, and the newspaper referred to has obtained from those on board the following additional particulars relative to the accident:—"The *Hera* had a glorious run off the coast, and had reached the warm waters of the Gulf Stream, when the wind died away into a light air from the northward, leaving a tremendous swell. Enormous rollers sent the vessel almost rails under; and as the sails were being taken in the gaff flew from side to side with every roll, and the mate, becoming entangled by the downhaul (a rope rove through a block at the peak end with both parts fast to the boom), was thrown from the deck and jerked overboard. Captain Kent immediately saw him, and with his own hands threw him a rope, while the men hove planks towards him at the same time. He rose upon the crest of a huge wave, but raised no cry for help; and, as the vessel had little or no way through the water, there seemed a chance of saving him. There was just moonlight enough to make the scene visible. A boat was cleared; Captain Kent kept his eye on him and saw him still float fully two minutes; but he was beyond the reach of the rope and the planks, and soon disappeared amid the waves. The sea was too rough to attempt to launch the boat, and he was left to perish; there was no help for it. This was at four a.m. on Jan. 27, 1870. It is supposed that he was stunned by striking something when he was jerked from the deck; otherwise, being an expert swimmer, he could easily have kept himself afloat, thrown off his heavy clothing, struck out for the vessel, and been saved. Captain Kent had no idea that his mate was other than he had represented himself. He attended to his duties promptly, and was master of all he undertook. The logbook, always kept by the mate, was written up to the noon preceding his death, and was his last record. What could have induced a man of such personal ability and high social rank to sink all and play the part of a sailor is unknown. If he refused to hear from his friends, he kept them informed of his own principal movements, and it was only when they ceased to hear from him that they became anxious for his safety. The family sent his tutor, the Rev. Mr. Alexander, to this country, who traced him to the *Hera*, and then heard of his death. His youngest brother, John Campbell Gordon, then became his successor, and took legal measures to ascertain the truth of his death. A commission, composed of Mr. Henry Smith, of Edinburgh, Commissioner of the Court of Chancery in Scotland, and Mr. Samuel Gillfillan McLaren (representing Messrs. Todd, Murray, and Jamieson, Writers to the Signet, Edinburgh, and agents to the Aberdeen family), came to this country, and, after a careful collection of testimony, have established the fact that George H. Osborne and the Earl of Aberdeen were identical. The last link in the chain of testimony has been furnished them by Captain Kent, of the schooner *Hera*, who saw him perish. But among his effects there was not found a single scrap of writing to show that he was the Earl of Aberdeen. Captain Kent, however, had a small picture of him, which fully confirmed all the other testimony. It is now proved beyond a doubt that George H. Osborne and the late Earl of Aberdeen were the same person. The expense of collecting the evidence to establish this important fact will probably exceed 100,000 dol. in gold. He was twenty-seven years of age at the time of his death. In life he had imbibed the sailor's idea that a man does not die before his time comes—that he is just as safe on the sea as on the land."

SNOWSTORMS.—There have been severe snowstorms this week in the counties of Sutherland and Caithness, with high northerly winds, the atmosphere being as cold as in mid-winter. Great apprehension is felt for the young grass and grain in that locality. A fall of snow occurred in Leicester and various parts of Leicestershire, early on Wednesday morning. In some districts, especially in the northern parts of the county, it came down in large flakes from four o'clock to half-past seven, and partially covered the ground. Snow fell on Wednesday morning in Birmingham. It is feared that the fruit crops will be somewhat interfered with.

#### LAND TENURE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC meeting, convened by this association, was held on Monday evening at Freemasons' Hall, in furtherance of its published programme. That programme includes the removal of all legal and fiscal impediments to the transfer of land; the abolition of the law of primogeniture; the restriction of the power of tying up land; the encouragement of co-operative agriculture through the purchase by the State of properties in the market, and letting them to co-operative associations; the acquisition of land in the same way, to be let to small cultivators; the application of lands belonging to the Crown, public bodies, and charitable endowments to national purposes; the inclosure of waste lands, and the obtaining for the State the power to take possession of all natural objects or artificial constructions attached to the soil which are of historical, scientific, or artistic interest.

Mr. John Stuart Mill, who presided, opened the proceedings with an address in which, with great lucidity and in minute detail, he described the origin of the existing land tenure and the alterations which, for the benefit of the community at large, the association contended were necessary. After the great changes which had taken place in our political institutions it was impossible, he said, that the laws relating to landed property should not come up for revision. The nation was governed by its landed proprietors, who had ruled this country not despotically, he admitted, for during five centuries the people had had some share in the government; but until the Reform Act the landlords had had in their own hands the power of making the laws. That they had used that power for their own objects was no more than human nature; and it must be said in their favour that the present landowners did not make the present existing tyrannical land laws, but inherited them. The appeal, therefore, should be made, not to the public only, but to the high-minded and enlightened among the landlords. Having touched upon the means by which the title to the land had been originally acquired—viz., by conquest—he referred to the obligations of military service in time of war, and the onerous burdens in time of peace, under which it was held, and spoke of the tax on beer by which those obligations were met in the time of Charles II., and the land tax of 4s. in the pound imposed in 1688 on a fixed value, which, despite the increase in the value of land, remained unaltered. Mr. Mill argued that all the laws of landed possession had been contrived so as to keep the land in the hands of the actual proprietors, and that the effect had been in many instances to sacrifice the interests of the community to the advantage of a class. Turning to the objects of the association, he said it recognised no rights in land which were not common for the benefit of the whole human race. It contended, as Mr. Cobden did, that land, like every other commodity, should be free to be bought and sold in the market; and that landed property, including all below the soil as well as the soil itself and all upon it, should be subject to the ordinary law of sale. The Land and Labour League contended that all the land should be nationalised, and the rent paid into the Exchequer for the common benefit; but the association did not go so far as that, nor he at present, having the poor opinion he had of State management. They thought it better to begin with the waste lands. They did not ask for fewer inclosures; but that there should be greater reservations of the rights of the rural population and of the public, and that, compensating lords of manors by a pecuniary payment, the land should be applied to the benefit of the public. He was favourable to Mr. Winterbotham's proposal for a survey of all waste lands, and their apportionment partly to the purposes of cultivation and the rest for the recreation of the public. Speaking of the flagrant abuses of land endowments, he recommended that these should be taken and a money value substituted. At present the association did not propose to purchase the land of private owners, but it claimed



for the future as public property the increased value consequent on the growth of population and of national wealth, and that a tax should be imposed on the land as the equivalent of that increase. This principle of the association he held to be a compromise which was fair and just both to landowners and the public.

Resolutions were passed declaring that the rights of landed proprietors, which can only be maintained as means to the general good, are so interpreted by existing legislation that this object is sacrificed to the wealth and importance of a class, and that the law of landed tenure requires alteration; and approving the formation of the association, and recognising its programme. The speakers were the Hon. E. L. Stanley; Sir C. W. Dilke, M.P.; the Hon. Auberon Herbert, M.P.; Mr. Andrew Johnson, M.P.; Mr. W. R. Cremer, Colonel Ouvry, Captain Maze, and Mr. Illingworth, M.P. In the course of the discussion, the importance of letting waste lands to peasant proprietors was dwelt upon, as advantageous both to the State and the poor; the course taken by the Government in reference to the Thames Embankment, Epping Forest, and the New Forest was condemned; and the laws of primogeniture and entail, the game laws, and other restrictions imposed for the supposed advantage and protection of landed property, were criticised. A vote of thanks to Mr. J. S. Mill for presiding concluded the proceedings. The meeting was crowded and enthusiastic.

#### DEATH OF AUBER.

INTELLIGENCE from Paris informs us of the death, at the advanced age of eighty-nine, of the eminent composer Daniel

François Esprit Auber. He was born at Caen, in 1782, and consequently reached an age that has never been attained by any other great composer—the nearest approach to such long life, in the case of a musician of the highest distinction, having been the case of Cherubini, who died at the age of eighty-two. Auber's early destination was to commerce, and he passed a brief period in a London counting-house—with great distaste, since his natural tendency was towards artistic rather than mercantile pursuits. From his youth he had cultivated music as a recreation, and on a change occurring in family affairs which made it imperative for him to seek an earnest career, and left him more free to choose the particular direction, he at once adopted as a profession an art which he had hitherto pursued only as an agreeable amusement. The young composer had early made himself known in amateur circles by some elegant vocal romances, some pieces for the violin-cello, and a concerto for the violin; and a course of study under the great composer and theorist Cherubini formed a fitting preparation for Auber's after career as a dramatic composer, which commenced, in 1813, by the production of a slight comic opera, "Le Séjour Militaire," which made little or no impression. It was not until 1819 that the as yet obscure Auber again appeared before the public; and during the interval occurred the change in his financial prospects, to which probably is owing the concentration of endeavour which had such happy results for himself and for the world of musical art. "Le Testament et les Billets-doux," another one-act piece produced at the Opéra Comique in the year just named, had no better success than his first dramatic venture; and it was only in his "La Bergère Châtelaine," in 1820, and "Emma," in 1821 (both three-act comic operas), that Auber began to reveal that combined spirit and grace, and individuality of

style, which were so continually and admirably developed in his succeeding works. From this period dates the celebrity of the composer, which was still further enhanced by his "Leicester," "La Neige," "Le Concert à la Cour," "Léocadie," "Le Maçon," "Le Timide," and "Fiorella," mostly three-act operas, produced from 1822 to 1826. Brightly melodious and elegantly vivacious as these works are, they scarcely hint the power and mastery displayed in "La Muette de Portici" ("Masaniello"), his first and best essay in grand opera, brought out at the Académie Royale in 1828. The text of this work (in five acts) is by Scribe and Delavigne (not Casimir but Germain), with the former of whom Auber was afterwards to be associated in the production of so many charming operas. In "La Muette" is clearly discernible a reflection of the influence which Rossini had been for some years exercising with potent spell. "Semiramide," produced at Venice five years previously, had unquestionably some effect on Auber's vocal writing, although none on the distinctly national and individual character of his music. The French composer's style had always been graceful and piquant, with that distinctly marked rhythm so peculiar to the language to which he wrote. These characteristics he has always maintained, but the influence of Rossini is clearly to be traced in Auber's middle and subsequent works, in which he has written for the solo singers with a suavity and florid grace worthy of the greatest of Italian composers. In Meyerbeer, too, may be traced a similar and much larger Rossinian influence—not only in his earlier works, in which he was an open imitator of the great maestro, but even amidst the composite and eclectic style of his grand French operas, "Robert," "Les Huguenots," and "Le Prophète." If, however, "Semiramide" and other earlier works of Rossini had a direct influence on Auber, some reflection from the



THE FRENCH SIEGE OF PARIS: A WOUNDED NATIONAL GUARD VISITED BY HIS FAMILY AT THE PRESS AMBULANCE.—(SEE PAGE 316.)

latter may be traced in the *magnum opus* of the former, "Guillaume Tell," the exquisite and abundant ballet-music in which at least was doubtless suggested by, and written in emulation of, the equally beautiful and important ballet-music in "La Muette de Portici." The admirable "Tarantella," one of the many instances of the "local colour" infused into this opera, is so thoroughly Neapolitan in its wild impulse that it was, with other portions of the opera, supposed by German critics to have been a mere importation from national sources, until this was denied by Auber himself in a letter dated March 30, 1829, in which he concludes his denial by saying, "Je déclare donc, que dans aucun de mes ouvrages je n'ai intercalé d'airs nationaux, et que tous les motifs de chant et de danse de 'La Muette de Portici' sont entièrement de ma composition." Not even in this, however—the best of his grand heroic operas, with all its brilliancy and beauty (and still less in his subsequent "Gustave," "Lestocq," or "L'Enfant Prodigue," notwithstanding their very high merits)—has Auber ever approached the noble elevation and deep sentiment of Rossini's "Tell," nor in his "Les Fées" has he touched the supernatural. The fairy music in this opera is exquisite in its grace of style and charm of melody; but these qualities are of Paris, Parisian, rather than of Elfin-land, elish. Auber's true strength lay in the music of elegant comedy, and he was peculiarly fortunate in having such a literary coadjutor as Scribe in co-operation with whom he has produced so many masterpieces in the form of the Opéra Comique. Auber's next important work, "Fra Diavolo," followed closely on his previous great success, and fully maintained it. None of his operas exceed this in exquisite grace of style, piquant charm of melody, and masterly completeness of handling. It is unnecessary to dwell in detail on his numerous subsequent productions: in "Le Domino Noir" we have a specimen of the most elegant

drawing-room comedy, containing some of the most exquisite music that even Auber himself ever produced. Here he has, perhaps, reached his greatest degree of tenderness and pathos—deep passion and intense sentiment were scarcely within his reach—in the music expressive of Angela's distresses; while the convent music in the last act, although not approaching the sublime, has sufficient seriousness and dignity for its near association with the lighter surrounding interest. His subsequent, and even his latest, works contained more or less of those exquisite qualities which belong specially to Auber's music, whose genius and artistic power were admirably displayed in the beautiful orchestral march (more properly overture) which he composed for the inauguration of our last International Exhibition—indeed, his high and special qualities are still to be traced in his most recent stage production, "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur" (February, 1868).

Considering the vast number of Auber's dramatic works, it is not surprising that he produced little else. He composed a mass, from which he took the prayer in "La Muette"—and there are also extant a pianoforte trio and a violin concerto of his composition, the latter of which was performed by M. Sainton at a London concert two or three seasons ago.

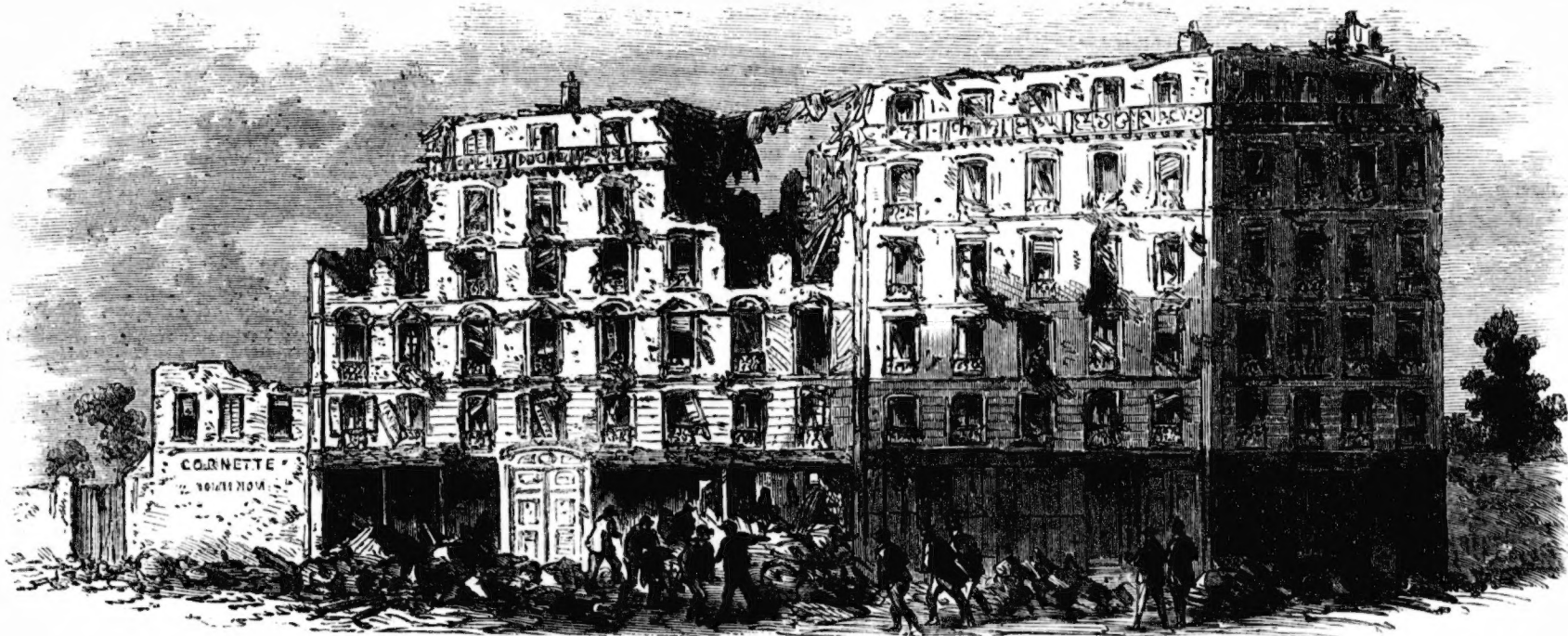
Auber's long career was one uninterrupted course of prosperity and success, crowned long before its termination with honours and wealth. He was Maître de Chapelle to Louis Philippe, and held the same office under the Emperor Napoleon. He was director of the Conservatoire, a Commander of the Legion of Honour, besides possessing other orders and decorations. He was in himself as truly Parisian as his exquisite music, which so admirably reflects the most polished and brilliant aspect of that phase of life and thought; and the greater part of his existence was passed in the atmosphere of the Boulevards, in whose immediate neighbourhood his charming strains first found voice.

#### DESTRUCTION OF THE VENDÔME COLUMN.

THE column in the Place Vendôme, Paris, fell, on Tuesday evening, at half-past five. An ineffectual attempt to pull it down was made at three in the afternoon, but a block gave way, and much time was lost in getting fresh pulling machinery ready. Before the column fell Colonel Mayer, commanding in the Place Vendôme, mounted it, and waved a small tricolour flag *Urbi et orbi*. He then tore the flag, cried "Vive la Commune!" and tied the flag-head to the rails round the top of the column. Several bands of music were stationed on the place, and served to while away the time. Many members of the Commune were present on the balcony of the Ministry of Justice, in the place. When the ropes were tightened for the second time the band struck up the "Marseillaise," and all eyes were fixed on the bronze mass. Suddenly there arose the cry of "It falls!" and slowly the huge column bowed towards the Rue de la Paix. As it fell it broke into several pieces in the air, falling in about four portions, on the bed of sand and dung. A loud, dull report followed, and clouds of dust arose. The crowd instantly dashed forward to pick up relics, crying, "Vive la Commune!" Colonel Mayer mounted the empty pedestal and waved the red flag frantically. Another member of the Commune made a speech, abusing Napoleon, whose statue lay at his feet. No accident took place. The crowd in the Rue de la Paix was great, but both there and on the place there was little enthusiasm at the fall of the column. No damage was done to the houses in the place, or to anything but the column and the faggots it fell upon.

Thus one of the most notable memorials of the First Napoleon and of the victories won by the French army has at last been destroyed. It was hoped that the threat of demolishing one of the historic monuments of Paris would prove idle, and that an act which not even an underlying noble sentiment could elevate into





THE FRENCH SIEGE OF PARIS: BOMBARDED HOUSES AT THE ANGLE OF THE AVENUES DU ROULE AND ST. FOYE.—(SEE PAGE 317.)

sublimity would not be performed. In Paris itself public opinion was in favour of preserving a monument which, whatever its drawbacks, was an ornament to the city. But the Commune has never been influenced by the opinion of the streets, and has taken care to muzzle most effectually the opinion of the press. The result is seen in the triumph of the Commune and the fall of the column. When the Bourbons returned to France, having forgotten and learned nothing, their fanatical adherents prepared a compliment to Louis XVIII. Attaching ropes to the statue of Napoleon on the top of the Column in the Place Vendôme, they pulled at them in the hope of overturning it, and with the result of breaking the ropes. Shortly afterwards the Royalist Government, undertaking the same task, and in a more methodical and practical way, the statue was removed. A white flag was hoisted on the vacant space. This flag floated there for many years. When another revolution dispossessed the Bourbons and substituted for them a Citizen King who was expected to repair as well as avoid their errors, it was resolved to restore the statue of Napoleon. The statue moulded at the command of Louis Philippe differed from that which Napoleon had caused to be erected to his own glorification. The Citizen-King thought that he would please the people and gratify the army by commanding the "Little Corporal" to be reproduced in bronze. This new statue was placed on the column in 1833 with due solemnity, but not without protests from those who detested the Napoleonic legend. Like the column itself, the statue was a monument of conquest. It was cast from the cannon captured from the Arabs in the successful struggle for the possession of Algeria. After Napoleon III. had, as he fancied, consolidated his dynasty, and when he was zealously exalting the stock from which he sprang, he determined to substitute another statue for that which had been produced under the auspices of Louis Philippe. The model of the original was copied, and the First Napoleon appeared on the summit of the column, clad in Roman toga and crowned with laurel. The change was not re-

garded as an improvement by the Parisians, but it was one against which they were afraid to murmur. A decree issuing from the Tuilleries had to be obeyed as implicitly and silently as a decree proceeding from the Commune. In a different spirit than that which inspired the Bourbonists to overturn the statue of the man whom they scorned as a usurper, the Commune have compassed and effected the destruction the entire column. In their eyes it

out of 1200 pieces of cannon captured from the Germans and the Russians. The metal weighed 360,000 lb. On the pedestal were representations of the conquered troops, with their uniforms and weapons. An eagle was placed at each of the four corners. On the shaft itself the bas-reliefs ran upwards in a spiral form, displaying in chronological succession the incidents which followed the departure of the troops from Boulogne till the crowning triumph of Austerlitz. The capital bore the following inscription: "This monument, erected in honour of the Grand Army by Napoleon the Great, was begun the 25th of August, 1806, and finished the 15th of August, 1810, under the direction of D. V. Denon, MM. J. P. Lepère and L. Goudoin, architects." The cost of the structure was estimated at 1,500,000f. Such is the work in which the Parisians took just pride, which strangers were wont to admire, and which the Commune has destroyed in order to uphold an idea. As a work of art the column had but slight merit. It was an enlarged copy of Trojan's Pillar at Rome. Before the Commune exercised rule in Paris one artist of eminence and renown advocated the destruction of the column. This was M. Courbet, the famous realistic painter. Whether the result will be to benefit art or to diminish the incentives to war, remains to be seen. The probabilities appear to be that a great and futile demonstration has been made at a cost far in excess of the actual gain. It is singular and noteworthy that this is the second monument to a great French ruler which has been destroyed by revolutionists. In 1669 a colossal equestrian statue was erected on the same spot to Louis XIV. The anti-Royalist frenzy of 1792 vented itself against this monument, and the

statue was overturned and melted down. Till 1806 the mutilated pedestal marked the spot where the monument had stood. It is probable that a relic quite as imposing will remain to show the site of the Vendôme Column. Possibly the future masters of Paris will have as little taste for restoring the monument to Napoleon as Napoleon had to restoring the equestrian statue of Louis XIV.

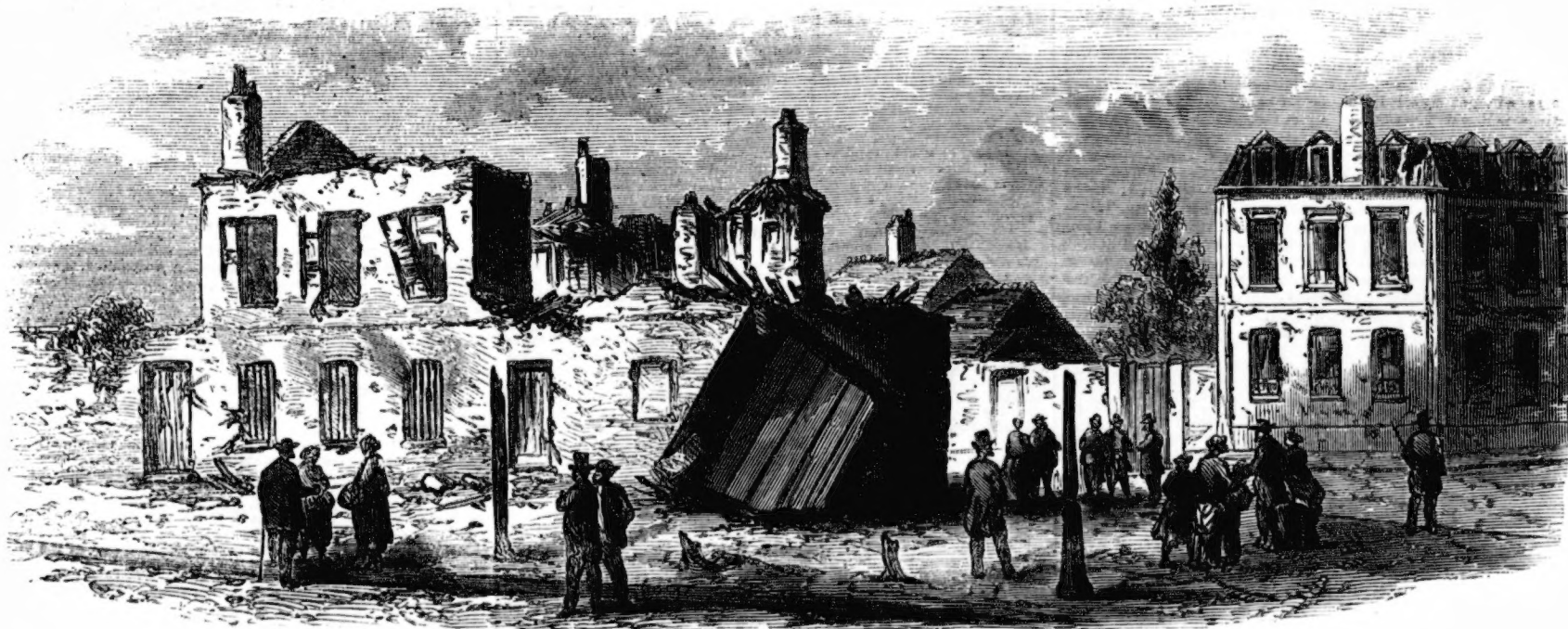


A NOVEL CONTRIVANCE USED BY THE FEDERALS IN BARRICADE-BUILDING.—(SEE PAGE 318.)

is a standing insult to the feelings of the fraternity which ought to animate nations. They disapproved of the barbarous notions of universal conquest being embodied and glorified in a huge column.

It has been supposed that the entire structure is composed of metal. This is a mistake; the pedestal and shaft are of stone. The bronze bas-reliefs are affixed on the outside. These are cast

statue was overturned and melted down. Till 1806 the mutilated pedestal marked the spot where the monument had stood. It is probable that a relic quite as imposing will remain to show the site of the Vendôme Column. Possibly the future masters of Paris will have as little taste for restoring the monument to Napoleon as Napoleon had to restoring the equestrian statue of Louis XIV.



CONDITION OF A BOMBARDED HOUSE IN THE AVENUE ST. FOYE.—(SEE PAGE 317.)



## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 402.

## A CONSPIRACY.

THERE is a conspiracy in the House. The leader of it is Lord Elcho. The object of it is to defeat the Army Regulation Bill. The Government has so large a majority at its back that the conspirators cannot hope to defeat this bill in fair open fight. They mean therefore "to use all the forms of the House," as they say, and to talk against time, to obstruct and retard the progress of the bill; by which means they hope and confidently expect that Mr. Cardwell will be obliged to withdraw it. The conspirators say that they have fifty military men in the plot, all determined to get rid of the bill, and that they will, besides, have the help of the great majority of the Conservative party and some of the Liberals. We have said that they are fighting against the bill; but it is the detested clause which provides that army purchase shall be abolished that most excites their wrath. But for this, the bill would be allowed to run its course without much difficulty; but this hateful clause they have declared—if not sworn—shall never become law. On the other hand, the leader of the Government and Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary for War, are equally resolute and defiant, and so we may expect to have some sharp fighting and exciting scenes in the House. The war began on the second reading of the bill, on which we had five nights' debate. On Monday, the 9th, the war was renewed on the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair—that is, that the House should go into Committee on the bill. This was resisted by Major Anson, who moved an amendment. The nature of this amendment, as it was intended merely to delay the bill, we need not explain. This amendment was discussed until past midnight, and was defeated by a majority of 63 in a House of 437 members. As by the rules of the House no other amendment could be moved, the House, according to custom—rarely, if ever infringed—ought at once to have gone into Committee. But, though this is the custom, the law allows still further debate upon the main question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair;" and so, to delay the passage of the bill, motion was made by Major Arbutnot, one of the conspirators, that the debate be now adjourned.

## A YOUNG CONSPIRATOR.

Major Arbutnot is a young man and a very young member: he first appeared in the House about two months ago. But, though young, he is precocious. He had not been in the House a week when he was seen on his legs discoursing with all the ease, self-possession, and fluency of an old member. "Why," said an old member, "this young cockerel crows before he is well out of his shell." Since then he has spoken, mostly upon Army matters, a dozen times or more. Very precocious, then, is the gallant Major as a talker; and we must avow that he is marvellously cool and self-possessed for so young a member. Many of our Parliamentary speakers have not been able by long practice to attain to such self-command and readiness of speech; and these qualities would be very valuable to the Major and to the House if he had but something to say worth the saying! But this he has not; and so his self-command, and courage, and fluency may be a snare to himself and a bore to the House. His talk is what we may call inane—that is, empty, void, talk. It is not offensive, but useless: useless to the House, that is, though to Lord Elcho in this fight (which is to be won, it can be won at all, by mere talk—black-jaw, as the sailors would call it—and not by argument, not by brains) the gallant Major's talk may prove exceedingly useful.

## QUESTIONABLE MODE OF FIGHTING.

Curious sort of fighting this, reader. It is quite a modern invention, we imagine. We do not believe that our forefathers ever dreamt of such a method. Our old Parliamentary athletes used to fight hand to hand, foot to foot; and when beaten, confessed they were, and let the conqueror take the prize. They had their Parliamentary tactics and strategy, no doubt. But this Fabian policy of wearing out your enemy simply by delay—of talking against time, or rather to waste time—they, we think, would have thought not an honourable way of fighting. *Sic non iter ad astra*—that is not the road to Fame—they would have said. A Parliamentary struggle in which voluble dunces, fluent noodles, men who can talk the longest and say the least, are considered to be the best fighters, can bring no renown to anybody. It is too, we think, peculiar to the English House of Commons; one of its modern discoveries, and practised nowhere else. But here it is elaborated into a system. Calculations are made as to the time the enemy has at his command, and then arrangements are made to occupy that time. Brown will talk so long, Jones will then come in as chance may offer opportunity, and then, if required, Robinson. By that time it will be twelve o'clock, and then the Government will, of course, wish to have divisions; but that must not be allowed to-night. Frisky, ever ready for such work, must get up and move that the debate be adjourned; plead, in his mock solemn way, "the gravity of the question," "that many honourable members desire to give their opinion," and, as the fashion is, protest against the Government, with its Tyrant majority, attempting to stifle discussion. "The minority has its rights," he will say; and the "forms of the House, Sir, were adopted by our ancestors to protect those rights," after Frisky's well-known manner. Him, Sir, we must get to second. A capital fellow is Solomon, because he is really in earnest; or, at all events, believes he is, and makes all who hear him believe the same.

## THE CONSPIRATORS VICTORIOUS.

Mr. Cardwell resisted Major Arbutnot's motion, pleading that, as the bill had been discussed on the second reading for five nights, there was no need of further discussion; and, on division, the motion for adjournment was defeated by 243 to 178. What, then! is the fight over for the night? Will the motion that the Speaker do now leave the chair be put and carried? Think it not. That will happen which we have so often seen. There will be more divisions upon adjournment—division after division; and for a time each division will show a decrease of numbers. Many members will get weary and go to bed. Many of the Conservatives will get ashamed of such factious proceedings, and depart; but the minority will be still too large to be ultimately beaten; and Gladstone, resolute as he seems now, will have to give way. He can do no other. And so it was. There were six divisions. In the first the Conservatives numbered 178; in the fifth, 99; in the sixth, 98. The Government, in the sixth, had a majority of 80. But as Gladstone saw, the phalanx of Conservatives, though comparatively small, was resolute and determined. And so, amidst laughter and cheers from the Conservative side of the House, Gladstone gave way and allowed the debate to be adjourned until Thursday.

## FIGHT RENEWED.

Monday, the 9th, on which all this occurred, is a long while ago; but we were obliged to go back to it, as a battle began then which will probably last a month, and which we wish our readers to understand. On Thursday, then, the fight was renewed: fight, on one side to get the Speaker out of the chair, or, in other words, to get the House into Committee on the Army Bill; on the other side, to keep Mr. Speaker in the chair, or rather, as we have said, to retard the progress of the bill. On this night's debate little need to be said. Sixteen men spoke. Of these, excepting Cardwell and Sir Henry Storks, all spoke against the bill; and if our readers have got to understand this fight they will see a good reason why the supporters of the bill did not talk. The policy of their opponents is to waste time in talk, "to talk the bill out" as the phrase is. If, then, the supporters of the bill were to talk, they would simply help their foes. But here is a fact characteristic of this struggle.

## SNARLER ON THE CONSPIRATORS.

Four-fifths of the men who talk upon this bill are military men, and upon this notable fact hear what a Radical friend of ours, whom we shall name Snarler, has to say. "Yes, military officers, colonels, majors, captains, defending their own pecuniary in-

terests in the British House of Commons; arguing, and voting, and scheming to put the people's money into their own pockets; it is dishonourable, indecent, and unconstitutional—at least, it is opposed to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the Constitution. No Civil servants can sit in the House, except Ministers of State, and, in my opinion, they ought not to have votes. That of State, and, in my opinion, they ought not to have votes. That fellows should vote money for their own salaries is an anomaly which ought not to be tolerated; and if Civil servants (with the exception named) cannot be in Parliament, why should military and naval servants of the Crown be allowed to come here? There is that man now talking. What is he doing? Why, he holds a commission in the —th Dragoons, and he is arguing for more money for his commission than the Government are disposed to give him. It's a shame. Our forefathers used to be alarmed lest they should be overawed by the military. Well, if we are not overawed we are baffled. These fellows are fifty strong, and under some circumstance might turn out a Government; and as it is they may be strong enough to stop all Army reform. This ought to be looked to. If I had my will, I'd have them all turned out—every man of them. By law no trustee may make a profit of his trust; and what are we here but trustees for the nation?" Thus exploded my friend Snarler; and some people think that there is sound common-sense in what he says, and that probably some day, not far off, this notion of his—which, of course, were it to be mentioned in the House of Commons now, would be greeted by an explosion of jeering cheers, as something exceedingly ridiculous—may ere long be realised. Events, like men, travel by steam now.

## THE BILL GETS INTO COMMITTEE.

In the early part of the evening we suspected that the opponents of the bill would strive to get the debate once more adjourned. There were signs that they meant to do this. When the dinner-hour approached no man was allowed by the whips to go away unpaired. This seemed to say, there will be another fight; and perhaps then the Opposition intended to fight. We think they did. But, if so, a change came over them whilst they were away; for soon after they returned, all the signs of pugnacity—which we know so well—had disappeared; and when Mr. Cardwell had wound up the debate, the question "that I do now leave the chair" was put by Mr. Speaker, and carried without a division; and at once the House went into Committee.

## MR. JOHN MARTIN.

Mr. John Martin, the Nationalist member for Meath, who was elected quite lately, in the room of Mr. Matthew Corbally, deceased, made a speech, on Tuesday morning, on the second reading of the Protection of Life and Property Bill for Certain Places in Ireland. Mr. Martin is rather under the middle height. His age, we should think, is about fifty—perhaps more. He is very thin; has a worn, haggard face, overspread or suffused, as it appears to us, with signs of suffering, or, it may be, with the pale cast of thought. His forehead is broad, his hair is thin and straggling; he has round shoulders, as if he had had in his lifetime a weight of trouble to bear; and, generally, he has a forlorn appearance. There is nothing of the fire-eating Irishman about his looks; nor is there, we are told, anything of this sort in his character. On the contrary, he is mild, gentlemanly, and simple as a child. He is not an adventurer, but a country gentleman, possessed of a small landed estate. There is in him, serious as he looks, a touch of humour. He wears a wideawake hat, and, when someone remonstrated with him for coming to the House in such a hat, he replied that he had another in Ireland, but he never used it except on festive occasions and at funerals. When Mr. Martin rose there was instantaneous silence. All were anxious to hear the man who was out in the affair of 1848, and had been transported. He was no way abashed by the silence and the concentration of all eyes upon him. He hesitated for a few minutes, but he then went on, easily, calmly, and deliberately, to state his country's case as he sees it. Mr. Martin is not, as some may suppose, a Roman Catholic, but a Presbyterian, and is, though doubtless a mistaken, a good man; nor are his notions treasonable, or even disloyal. He does not want to rob her Majesty of part of her dominions, but simply wishes that Ireland should have a Parliament of its own—a federal Parliament—that is all.

## Imperial Parliament.

## FRIDAY, MAY 12.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Questions were addressed to the Government, and information was afforded by Ministers, upon the subject of the Alabama claims and the spread of smallpox in the metropolis. Several measures were advanced a stage without opposition, and the University Tests Bill was read the third time, after a short debate.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, in a morning sitting, moved the second reading of the Bill for the Protection of Life and Property in certain parts of Ireland. The noble Lord did not enter at any length into the evidence given before the Westmeath Committee, contenting himself with a few quotations to show that that testimony had proved that there existed in Westmeath and parts of the adjoining counties a system of crime and outrage which was the result of an organised conspiracy directed by the leaders of the Ribbon Society.

The O'CONNOR DON moved an amendment expressing the opinion of the House that it is not expedient to continue the Peace Preservation Act beyond the date fixed in that statute.

Mr. O'REILLY DEASE seconded the amendment, and created some amusement by telling a story to illustrate how the Peace Preservation Act was employed to control the matrimonial inclinations of young Irishmen.

Sir F. HEYGATE, although blaming the Government for the condition of affairs in Westmeath, did not feel justified in refusing them the powers which they asked for the repression of crime and outrage in that county.

Mr. DOWNING maintained that no case had been made out for conferring upon the Government the extraordinary powers contained in this bill; and quoted from the evidence given before the Committee to show that the condition of Westmeath was by no means so bad as had been represented, and that there existed no necessity for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Under these circumstances, he appealed to English and Scotch members not to sanction a measure the application of which to their own countries they would regard as an insult.

Mr. R. GURNEY contended that it afforded abundant proof of the existence in Westmeath of a condition of things as to crime and outrage which could not be dealt with by the ordinary law. At the conclusion of the right hon. gentleman's speech, the debate was adjourned till Tuesday.

## RELATIONS WITH COLONIES.

Mr. MACFIE, at the evening sitting, asked for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider what ameliorations may, with the concurrence of the colonies, be introduced into their relations with the United Kingdom, with a view to the permanent maintenance of their connection with the mother country.

Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGHESSE opposed the motion, on the part of the Government, on the ground that the Colonial Office is a permanent Committee for the conduct of our relations with the colonies; and that the great object of that department of the Government is to establish those relations upon a foundation of mutual affection and esteem which shall ensure harmonious action as long as the connection between us continues, and pave the way to a friendly separation whenever any colony shall desire to establish itself as a separate State.

## THE BUDGET BILL.

The new Budget Bill, entitled the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, was read the second time.

## MONDAY, MAY 15.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House passed through Committee the two bills relating to trades unions, and read the third time and passed the County Justices Qualification Amendment Bill and the Metropolitan Poor Act (1867) Amendment Bill.

Notice was given by Earl RUSSELL, for Monday next, that he will then move an address to the Crown deprecating the sanction or ratification of any convention for the settlement of the Alabama claims by which approval will be given to conditions, terms, or rules binding the arbitrator other than the law of nations and the municipal law of the United Kingdom existing and in force when the alleged depredations were committed. A short debate also took place on the subject of the late Conference on

the Black Sea, the Ministerial policy being assailed by Lord Stratheden and the Marquis of Salisbury, and defended by Earl Granville and the Duke of Argyll.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. GLADSTONE informed Mr. Disraeli that the treaty just concluded with the United States was expected to reach the Government in the course of a few days, and that, without waiting for ratification, it would be at once presented to Parliament.

## THE ARMY REGULATION BILL.

The House subsequently went into Committee on the Army Regulation Bill, and another evening was expended in the discussion of that ever-lasting subject, the abolition of purchase.

In the second clause Mr. MUNTZ moved a formal amendment, necessary to enable him to propose in future sections a series of alterations, the effect of which would be to provide for the payment during the present year of the regulation prices of all commissions, to ignore over-regulation prices, and leave them to be settled by officers among themselves, and to maintain unaltered—except as the misconduct or the incapacity of officers, or the exigencies of the service, might render interference necessary—the regimental system. The amendment was opposed by the Government, and, after a lengthened debate, was negatived by a majority of 63 to 195—a result which was warmly cheered by the supporters of the Government. The Chairman was at once ordered to report progress.

## TUESDAY, MAY 16.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Bank Holidays Bill was passed through Committee, one of the changes introduced into it being the extension of its provisions to Scotland. The Segregation Bill, Judgments (Ireland) Bill, and Anatomy Act (1832) Amendment Bill also went through the same stage; and the Clifton Amendment (Scotland) Bill, and the Trust Funds Amendment Bill were read the second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was engaged during a morning sitting in further debate on the order for its second reading, the Bill for the Protection of Life and Property in Westmeath and adjoining districts. The debate was, however, again adjourned. At nine o'clock the House reassembled, but the Speaker did not take the chair until ten minutes after, when the House was counted out.

## WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House, after a smart debate, threw out the Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill by 206 to 124, or a majority of 82. It also referred the Beneficial Resignation Bill to a Select Committee, and read a third time and passed the Burial Law Amendment Bill.

## THURSDAY, MAY 18.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE BUDGET.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Customs and Income Tax Bill,

Mr. DISRAELI rose to call attention to the financial policy of the Government. He said that the Ways and Means now before the House were not those laid before them when the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his Budget statement. The right hon. gentleman then said that he had a large deficit to meet, and he put forward his proposals to meet it. He had laid down two principles—one that the sum should not be raised by direct taxation; and the other, that recourse should not be had to the income tax. These proposals had been sanctioned by several majorities; yet one after another the proposals had been abandoned, and the Government had taken back on the very principles which they in the first instance condemned. They had never given to the House any reason why they had abandoned their own scheme, and on this point he thought explanation was required. A Chancellor of the Exchequer had the opportunity of bringing forward his measures fully matured, and they ought not to be lightly adopted, nor lightly relinquished. By the conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the House was driven, against the advice of the Government, to provide for the deficit in a way which they all disapproved. The income tax had been properly praised for the facility with which it was collected and the abundant results which it produced to the Treasury. But it must be said that it was unequal and unjust in its incidence, and no financial genius in the world could remove that injustice and inequality. Had Mr. Lowe placed before the House the real statement of financial affairs, the House, he believed, would never have sanctioned his financial policy.

Mr. LOWE, in reply, said he was prepared to defend the financial policy of the Government. The main charge of Mr. Disraeli was that Government had placed the burden on direct rather than on indirect taxation, but this, on investigation, would turn out not to be absolutely the fact. As the House objected to certain new taxes, Government bowed to their opinion, and substituted for their original proposal an increase of the income tax. It appeared to him that Mr. Disraeli was upon him, for, instead of endeavouring to play a practical joke upon him, for, instead of making any substantial motion, his speech was only confined to a series of objections against the increase of the income tax. That increase the Government were desirous of avoiding; but, as the House declined to acquiesce in his other propositions, he was compelled to fall back upon direct taxation.

Mr. FAWCETT warmly attacked the financial policy of the Government.

Mr. NEWDEGATE concurred in the observations of Mr. Fawcett. Mr. B. OSBORNE declared that the Government were without either principles or policy, and he thought that, if anything was calculated to bring it into contempt, it was the lame explanation and apology of Mr. Lowe that night. The debate was continued for some time longer.

A NEW RELIGIOUS SECT.—A new religious sect has made its appearance in Vienna, and has notified its existence and programme to the Ministerial authorities. The new community will bear the names of "Confessors of the Message of Truth, Liberty, and Love," and their creed is as follows:—"1. We acknowledge the world to be a unity of infinite space and time, the creative energy of which we call 'Weltgeist.' 2. We acknowledge that humanity is one of the innumerable forms in which the 'Weltgeist' manifests himself in the series of his developments. We acknowledge that humanity is progressing in all ways, and we declare it to be every man's task to assist in this improvement with all his powers. 3. We acknowledge the indestructibility of the Essence in all the phenomena of the 'Weltgeist,' and consequently also in men, and we therefore consider death to be only the transition into a new form of temporal existence. 4. We acknowledge that there must be a retribution for all actions, but this is only of a temporal nature. 5. We acknowledge that all these actions are good which are in harmony with the principle of the Essence, equality, of all men and which tend to the progress of humanity. All actions not in accordance with this are objectionable. 6. We acknowledge the notion of 'God,' as the idea of absolute perfection, to be a postulate of human reason." The ethics of the "Message" are:—"1. The commands of liberty: Be moderate, be calm, be true, be clean, be industrious, be economical. 2. The commands of justice are: Offend not, ill-treat not, kill not, cheat not, steal not, rob not. 3. The commands of love are: Be courteous to all, be compassionate with the unhappy, be cheerful with the happy, assist the poor, tend the sick, protect the weak." The hear of the new sect is Dr. Hippolyt Tauschinsky, and its president the weaver Herr Kajetan Schädle, of Finthaus, Vienna. Nothing is as yet stated regarding the form of worship to be adopted in the new community, or as to the number of its adherents.

THE CAPE DIAMOND-FIELDS.—The following respecting the diamond-fields is from the Cape papers:—"Since the departure of the last mail-steamers the chief centre of interest has been the diamond-fields, though not on account of the number or value of the finds, unless, indeed, it be the 'find' of a political difficulty. As our English readers will remember, the ownership of portions of the diamond region is disputed, the South African Republic claiming one part and the Free State another, a native chief, Waterboer, denying the right of either to the localities claimed by them. Waterboer placed his case in the hands of her Majesty's High Commissioner, who, on a visit to the diamond-fields, arranged with the President (Pretorius) of the South African Republic to refer the dispute as far as that State was concerned to a commission, composed of the British special magistrate at the fields and a Mr. O'Reilly, an inhabitant of that Republic. A similar offer was made by Sir Henry Barkly to President Brand of the Free State; but that functionary declined to refer the matter to arbitration unless the King of Holland or the President of the United States was made the umpire. This request Sir Henry refused. The High Commissioner, after his visit to the diamond-fields, went to the Free State, where he was received with great enthusiasm. He had, however, scarcely gone from the State when President Brand ordered a commando of 1000 men to Pniel, to support the landrost, or magistrate appointed by the Free State authorities. Sir Henry Barkly then, as the saying goes, 'put his foot down.' He wrote a despatch to President Brand declaring that he could not but regard his proceedings as tantamount to a declaration of war against the Queen of England, and significantly reminded him that he is a British subject. He announced his intention of protecting British subjects in the 'exercise of their lawful calling' with all the force at his command, and made it perfectly clear that all the power the British Government possesses in this colony would be used with decision in putting down any hostile movement on the part of the burghers. The frontier armed and mounted police were ordered to the front, the northern border being previously arrived at Klipdrift. The latest news from the fields states that 250 burghers of the Free State had arrived at Pniel, but that no act of hostility had as yet taken place. The diggers were preparing for war, and some of them had 'jumped' two cannons belonging to the native chief, Jantje."



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SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1871.

## SOME TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THERE has been a great falling-off of late in the quality of reporting; but it seems to us either that the Lord Chief Justice of England is reported even worse than other people, or that he says some inscrutable things. A few instances we have given from time to time. But what to make of the following we do not know, extracted as it is from a charge which, from the gravity of the occasion, we must presume had been well thought of:—"The first and greatest attribute of a great nation is the moral character of its people; the second—I may almost say of equal importance—is the sacred cause of truth and justice."

It is not quite clear how an "attribute" can be a "cause"—or, rather, a cause an attribute; but that is nothing. The real difficulty is to discover how the "moral character of a people" can rank before "the sacred cause of truth and justice." We cannot say this is putting the cart before the horse; for it is confounding horse and cart and cart and horse in a fog of qualification. It is something like saying the most important of all numbers is the number 4—"the second, I may almost say of equal importance, is the sacred number of twice-two." It is difficult to conceive that a people should be moral to whom truth and justice were not sacred. Even supposing Sir Alexander Cockburn is misreported, and that the last clause refers to the administration of justice, it is still impossible to divide the two things, except by an arbitrary gash of the coarsest kind; for no moral people would tolerate unjust "justice." We give it up with much thankfulness that neither English morality nor English "justice" can be much damaged either by bad logic, or by bad reporting.

We are informed that on Tuesday a numerous deputation from the United Kingdom Alliance waited upon Mr. Bruce at the Home Office, to invite the Government to support the principle of the Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill, better known as "Lawson's Lunacy." Mr. Bruce, it seems, had to restrain the cheers of the deputation by reminding them that they were not at a public meeting. Professor Newman urged that many years' inquiry had proved that alcohol was as much a poison as opium. If this Professor Newman is the author of "Phases of Faith," or the same gentleman who has vehemently opposed compulsory vaccination, we are sorry for his declension from the high standard most Englishmen had connected with his name, both in matters of logic and in matters of equity. It is not true that alcohol is proved to be as much a poison as opium, unless we are to read these words in the sense that alcohol is as much a poison as mutton. You might kill yourself with mutton, or probably with ginger-beer; but anybody may read in the accredited medical organ of the teetotal body that up to a certain point alcohol is proved by the most recent and the most careful experiments to have no appreciable effect upon the health, one way or the other. The man who maintains that the health of an ordinary human being suffers by a pint of claret or a bottle of Bass's pale ale at dinner is a lunatic; and the sane portion of mankind have as much right to move for a bill to put him into a strait-waistcoat as Sir Wilfred Lawson has to go for his own particular "folly."

Mr. Bruce informed the deputation that he did not believe a prohibitory bill would be passed by any Parliament in his lifetime. We are not very sanguine as to what a householders' Parliament may or may not do in the lifetime of Mr. Bruce. It looks to us as if for some time the star of Philistia were in the ascendant, and that we may at any hour be asked by some bourgeois madman to give up tea, or coffee; to present ourselves periodically for inspection by some medical officer of the Government; to return on oath an account of the books we read, the company we keep, the homes we sleep in, the newspapers we read, the number of postage-stamps we use, and how much we earn a minute. But if these things do not come to pass, it will be because Liberal progress damages itself for a time upon the rock of middlemoresness. There are some signs of a reaction, and the position of the Government is obviously shaky. It will be a miserable anti-climax if the great Liberal wave, from which we all hoped so much, should come to nothing, simply because so many mediocrities with crotchets had tried to ride it. But if it should, the ILLUSTRATED TIMES will have the satisfaction of being able to exclaim, "We told you so!" The philosophy of the subject is not a new topic in these columns. Liberalism, etymologically and otherwise, means freedom. Then, since the poor and unprivileged classes are the least free, it necessarily means concern for the welfare of those classes. But, unfortunately, philanthropists and

moralists are, as a class, Tories—that is to say, believers in paternal government and law-made virtue. And thus it happens that a Liberal Government in these days may have to carry along with it a dead weight of downright vulgar despotism, which may at last make people call out for King Log back again.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY, with Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, left Windsor Castle, on Wednesday evening, for Balmoral. The Queen has graciously expressed her willingness to become the patron of the Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicancy, and has contributed £50 to the funds.

THE PRINCE OF WALES held a Levée, at St. James's Palace, last Saturday, when the number of presentations was about 200.

THE EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON, who has for some weeks past been suffering from an acute attack of rheumatic gout, has now so far recovered as to be able to take walking exercise.

THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA is very ill, latest reports stating that no improvement is perceptible. The Duke of Edinburgh's palace is being prepared.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS has conferred on Sir John Bowring the star of Grand Officer in the Order of Leopold.

MISS BURDETT COULTS has accepted a peerage. The only difference in her name, however, will be in the prefix. Miss Burdett Coult will in future be Baroness Burdett Coult.

MR. BRIGHT, accompanied by his son, Mr. William Bright, left Rochdale for Dolmally, Scotland, on Monday.

REAR-ADMIRAL EDMUND HEATHCOTE has been appointed Flag-Officer at Cork, vice Rear-Admiral Forbes, whose time has expired.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER has withdrawn the Treasury order for the discharge of the efficient junior established clerks in the Customs.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL, it is stated, does not intend to insist upon the regulation forbidding the keepers of receiving-houses from purchasing postage-stamps, which was to come into force on July 1.

DR. H. KREBS, of Darmstadt, Ph. D., of the University of Giessen, has been elected to the librarianship of the Taylor Institution, Oxford, in the room of Mr. J. Macray, who has recently resigned with a pension. The librarian's stipend, according to recent regulations, begins at £120 per annum, and may rise to £150.

THE ANNIVERSARY FESTIVALS of the Royal Cambridge Asylum, the Royal Literary Fund, and the Earlwood Asylum for Idiots were held on Wednesday.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY was destroyed, on Thursday morning, by a fire on the premises of Mr. T. Hobbs, 15 Wharf, North Wharf-road, Paddington. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

THE VIEWS OF THE NONCONFORMISTS with respect to the payment of school fees were laid before Mr. Gladstone by a numerous deputation on Wednesday. The Premier, who asked that a specific statement might be submitted to him, incidentally observed that the Government would oppose Lord Salisbury's amendments to the University Tests Bill.

THURSDAY BEING ASCENSION DAY, the ancient ceremony of beating the metropolitan parochial bounds was performed by the duly-appointed officials. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the Rector or Vicar of each parish left the church, accompanied by his churchwardens, overseers, sidesmen, and other officers, and perambulated the parishes.

A FRENCH LUGGER FROM DIEPPE was run into, the other night, in the Channel by a large American barge, name unknown, and twelve lives were lost. Six sailors who clung to pieces of the wreck were picked up by a fishing-smack, and one dead body came ashore at Hastings.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE occurred, last Saturday, at the wharves of the Heywood and Rochdale Canal Company, situated at Heywood, near Rochdale. More than 12,000 bales of cotton were stored in the building, and the greater portion is rendered useless, the loss being estimated at £100,000. The damage to the building is about £10,000.

LORANDO JONES, recently convicted at Parramatta, New South Wales, of blasphemy, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment for some coarse and insulting remarks concerning the authenticity of the Old Testament, has received a free pardon, and a bill has been introduced into the Sydney Legislature repealing the law under which Mr. Jones was convicted.

A YOUNG MAN employed as valet by Mr. Walker, barrister, who occupies chambers in the Albany, was burned to death in his bedroom early on Sunday morning. A gentleman on going to bed saw smoke issuing from some cracks in the young man's door, and as soon as it was forced the room was found to be in flames, and the occupant dead in the midst of them.

THE WELSH COLLIERIES in the employ of Mr. Pothergill are, from June 1, to receive an advance of 5 per cent on their wages. This concession, it is thought, would be general throughout South Wales, and there is every probability that the notice which the men gave on May 1 will not result in a strike.

HENRY MURPHY, a young man, was shot dead, on the night of the 10th inst., in the county of Monaghan. His body was found in the road near the house of a man named Bryan Murphy, who, with his two sons, has been arrested. It is said that Bryan Murphy had been heard to use threats regarding deceased, and a gun which had been recently discharged was found in his house.

MR. C. B. DENISON AND COLONEL NAPIER STURT voted with the Government in the division upon the amendment of Mr. Muniz to the Army Regulation Bill. The Liberals who voted with the member for Birmingham were Colonel Anson, one of the tellers, Mr. Akroyd, Mr. Atton, Mr. Dalglish, Mr. Headlam, Mr. Macfie, Sir A. Maitland, Sir W. Russell, Mr. Seely, jun., Sir J. Sinclair, and Colonel White.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK on Monday presided over a meeting of the Central Association for Stopping the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday. The Bishop of Gloucester, Archbishop Manning, and Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P., were amongst the speakers; and a resolution was carried declaring that nothing short of the entire prohibition of the sale of such liquors on Sunday, except to lodgers and travellers, would satisfy the just demands of the people.

THE IRISH MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, and a great body of Irish officials and other subscribers, are about to present to Frances, Countess of Waldegrave, a full-length portrait of Mr. Chichester Fortescue, to be placed in the gallery of Strawberry-hill, in memory of the great services which the right hon. gentleman rendered to Ireland during the important period of his tenure of the office of Irish Secretary.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT occurred, on Tuesday, on the Thames. A barge laden with iron and ran against one of the cast-iron piers of the Cannon-street railway bridge, and was so much damaged that by the time she reached London Bridge, no great distance below, she had taken in so much water that she sank. An apprentice went down with her and perished; but the bargeman succeeded in getting on to the pier, and was rescued.

A DEPUTATION from Yorkshire and Lancashire, on Monday, waited upon Mr. Forster, to urge the removal of the existing cattle-trade restrictions, which apply to the towns represented by them. The right hon. gentleman, in reply, feared that he could do nothing towards the object sought to be attained without imposing such additional restrictions as would make the concession a mockery. He would, however, give the subject his best attention.

A MEETING OF DELEGATES from the engineering trades in the Tyne district was held last Saturday, for the purpose of considering what action should be taken with reference to the refusal of the masters to reduce the working hours to nine per day. After a long discussion, the delegates concluded that it would not be advisable to recommend a strike, and appointed deputations to wait on the masters with the view of coming to an amicable arrangement on the subject. The workmen of Messrs. Clarke, Watson, and Gurney, engineers, South Shore, Gateshead, struck work on Tuesday afternoon, in consequence of the demand recently made by the Nine-Hours League not having been conceded.

THE TICHBORNE CASE, a jury having, after failure on two successive days, been at last obtained, has been in progress all this week. The evidence taken is that for the claimant, who has been positively identified as Roger Tichborne by several officers and men who served with him in the 6th Dragoon Guards between 1849 and 1853.

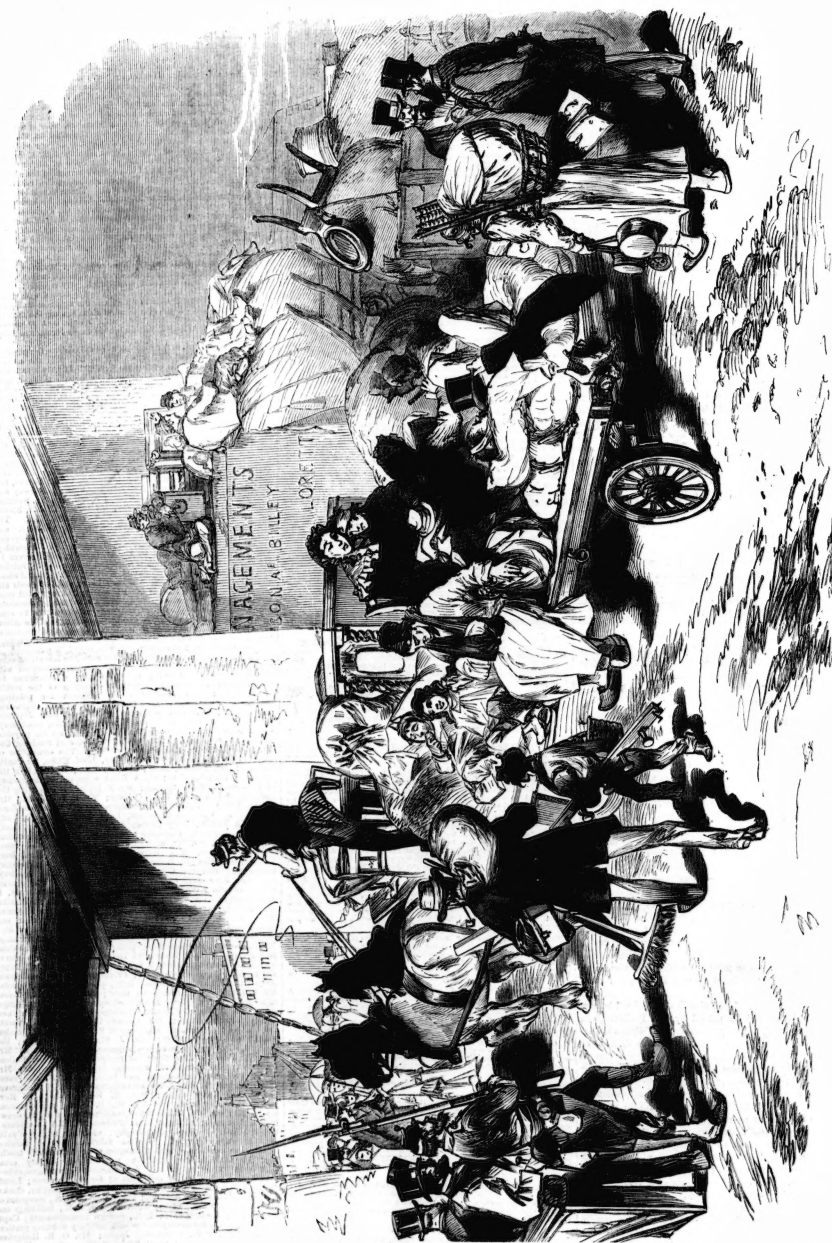
THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.—"Brother Smith, what does this mean?" "What does what mean?" "Bringing a nigger to this church." "The pew is my own." "Your own! Is that any reason why you should insult the whole congregation?" "But he is intelligent and well educated." "Who cares for that? He is a nigger." "But he is a friend of mine." "What of that? Must you therefore insult the whole congregation?" "But he is a Christian, and belongs to the same denomination." "What do I care for that? Let him go and worship with his fellow-niggers." "But he is worth five million dollars," said the merchant. "Worth what?" "Five million dollars." "Worth five million dollars! Jerusalem! Worth five millions! Brother Smith, introduce me."—*American Paper.*

## THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE first novelty of the exhibition being by this time worn off a little, the attendance of visitors is not so great as at first; still there seems to be a reasonable amount of interest evinced in the display at South Kensington, the pictorial department being the favourite place of resort. The picture-gallery on the upper floor, through which the Prince of Wales passed in procession on the opening day, 600 ft. long, is broken up into rooms, and, though the separation is a nominal one, it is enough to avoid uniformity and justify a distinctive name to each division. The Royal party could not but be struck by the extreme merit of the pictures from Belgium, which stands foremost among the foreign contributors; and his Royal Highness the Count of Flanders, who is a Commissioner for Belgium, might well be complimented on the rich display of art sent here under his auspices. In one of these rooms the long line of canvas is agreeably broken by reproductions of shields, tazzas, and plaster casts of architectural remains, conspicuous among which is a reproduction of the eastern gateway of the great Buddhist Tope, at Sanchi, in Central India, in the territory of the Begum of Bhopal. This remarkable cast, taken with immense labour by Lieutenant Cole and his assistants, is supposed to date from the commencement of the Christian era; and its primitive carvings of elephants and other designs attracted universal attention. The French Court has naturally been filled under difficulties, but it represents not unworthily the artistic power of France. Some well-remembered paintings were pointed out to the Royal party as they passed, such as the Marie Antoinette of Paul de la Roche and the familiar portrait of Madame Rosa Bonheur. There was one picture, by M. Regnault, which commanded rather than attracted observation. It is called "An Execution in the House of a Moor." The eye turned with relief to another work by the same artist on the opposite wall—an equestrian portrait of the late General Prim among the mob of Madrid he knew so well how to control. So the cortège passed on, often inclined to linger, but forced to move forward to keep a continuous line.

There is much curious information to be culled from the popular edition of the official catalogue. Up to No. 4071 the entries relate to the Fine-Arts Department. Unusual care has been taken in the production of the catalogue, and the compilers argue that, as it has been made upon a principle new in international exhibitions, it has a special value which the catalogues of other exhibitions have not possessed. The materials have been furnished by the exhibitors themselves, and each superintendent undertook the irksome work of supervision and arrangement, and the labelling of the objects. In the labelling there has been an ingenious method pursued. The labels indicate by coloured borders the country from which the object comes. Visitors will therefore do well to note the following:—The border for Austria is orange; Belgium, dark blue; China and Japan, magenta; Denmark, chocolate; France, green; German Empire, black; Greece, light brown; Italy, pearl-grey; Netherlands, brown; Norway and Sweden, light blue; Russia, pale grey; Spain, lemon; Switzerland, grey; Tunis, fawn; Turkey, lavender; United States, blue; United Kingdom, India, and colonies, red. The department of the British fine arts, of painting, and sculpture, unapplied as decoration, has been superintended by Mr. S. Redgrave, aided by Mr. F. Sketchley. The miscellaneous fine arts by Mr. H. Bowler; architecture by Mr. Gilbert S. Redgrave; engravings and designs by Mr. Brinler; and photography by Colonel Stuart Wortley. The general editor of the catalogue is Mr. F. R. Fowke. Every class of goods and every department of work is under the control of a special committee. There is an accounts committee, a refreshment committee, a committee for inspection of buildings, a committee to communicate and arrange with the executive committee of the Albert Hall for the use of the hall by the Commissioners, a committee for promoting visits to the Exhibition, a publications committee, a musical committee, a committee for telegraphy, a committee for mechanical inventions, and another for scientific inventions other than mechanical, committees for all matters connected with the education and training of the blind; a committee for specimens of school work, serving as examples of the results of teaching; and committees of selection for painting, sculpture, architecture, miscellaneous art, fans, engraving, photography, lace and embroidery, Chinese and Japanese productions, pottery, woollen and worsted fabrics, machinery, school buildings, fittings and furniture, appliances for physical training, specimens and illustrations of modes of teaching fine art, natural history, and physical science. The committee of selection for painting were Lord Bury, Lord Elcho, Sir Coutts Lindsay; Mr. Elmore, R.A.; Mr. A. Clint, representing the Society of British Artists; Mr. A. Hunt, representing the Society of Painters in Water Colours; Mr. F. Dillon, representing the Institute of Painters in Water Colours; Mr. F. Dillon, and Mr. Marks, A.R.A. The aid of ladies was called in upon two or three committees. Countess Bernstorff, Lady Dorothy Nevill, Lady Elizabeth Bulteel, Lady Marian Alford, Lady Lindsay, Lady Wyatt, and Mrs. H. Ponsonby assisted Mr. Bowler, Lieutenant Curling, R.E., and Mr. S. Redgrave in the matter of fans; Countess Somers, Mrs. Burr, Mrs. Maccallum, Mrs. Bury Palliser, and Mrs. H. Reeve were on the lace and embroidery committee; and the Countess of Warwick, Lady Lindsay, and Mrs. Burr were on the pottery committee. The general editor of the reports, which are to be published shortly, is Lord Houghton; the readers are Miss Meteyard, Mr. C. Tomlinson, and Mr. Sidney Whiting; and the reporters are Professor Abel, chemical inventions; Mr. Arnoux, pottery, parian, and miscellaneous; Mr. E. P. Bartlett, education—books, maps, &c.; Mr. G. C. T. Bartley, education—appliances for physical training; Mr. P. Bawden, new machinery and processes; Lieutenant Cole, R.E., reproductions; Lieutenant Davies, R.E., pottery—stone-ware; Lieutenant English, R.E., prime movers; Mr. C. Drury Fortnum, pottery—earthenware; Professor Goodeve, mechanical inventions; Lieutenant Grover, R.E., pottery—fire-clay goods; Mr. T. J. Gullick, engraving on wood; Mr. J. Hullah, education—music; Mr. A. C. King, education—school buildings, maps, &c.; Mr. G. Leach, machinery for woollen and worsted manufactures; Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., painting in oil; Messrs. C. Magniac, M.P., and R. H. Soden Smith, pottery—porcelain; Mr. J. Marshall, engraving; the Rev. M. Mitchell, education—specimens of school-work; Mr. Gambier Parry, stained glass and mosaics; Mr. J. H. Pollen, furniture, iron and metal working, tapestries, carpets; Mr. G. R. Redgrave, terra-cotta and bricks; Mr. R. Redgrave, R.A., designs for decorative manufactures; Mr. S. Redgrave, painting in water colour; Mrs. H. Reeve, lace; the Rev. Canon Rock, embroideries; Mr. W. B. Scott, miscellaneous art in class ii.; Mr. Roger Smith, architectural designs, drawings and models; Professor R. J. Westmacott, R.A., sculpture; Colonel Stuart-Wortley, photography; and Sir Digby Wyatt, painting—miscellaneous. Woollen fabrics, worsted fabrics, Education—specimens and illustrations of modes of teaching. In addition to these a number of deputy commissioners were appointed for executive arrangements—viz., Professor Archer, for collection of Scotch woollens; Lieut. Clayton, R.E., labelling; Lieut. Curling, fans, telegraphy, clocks, &c.; Mr. Cundall, publications; Lieut. Davies, R.E., reception of goods and verdict of judges; Lieut. Grover, R.E., buildings and works, &c.; Lieut. Harris, R.E., foreign arrangements; Capt. Maitland, R.E., fire arrangements and military working parties; Capt. Martin, R.E., China and Japan; Mr. G. R. Redgrave, painting and sculpture; Lieut. Seton, R.E., woollens. Further, there are fourteen provisional officers assisting occasionally—viz., Messrs. Bartlett, King, Iselin, and Bentley, education; Mr. Bowler, engraving; Mr. Clark, pottery; Mr. Chesman, education; Mr. A. S. Cole, miscellaneous art and reproductions; Capt. Donnelly, R.E., education and official reporters; Capt. Festing, R.E., refreshment-rooms; Mr. H. Sandham, machinery and processes; Mr. R. F. Sketchley, painting and sculpture; and Mr. A. J. R. Trendell, literary assistance.



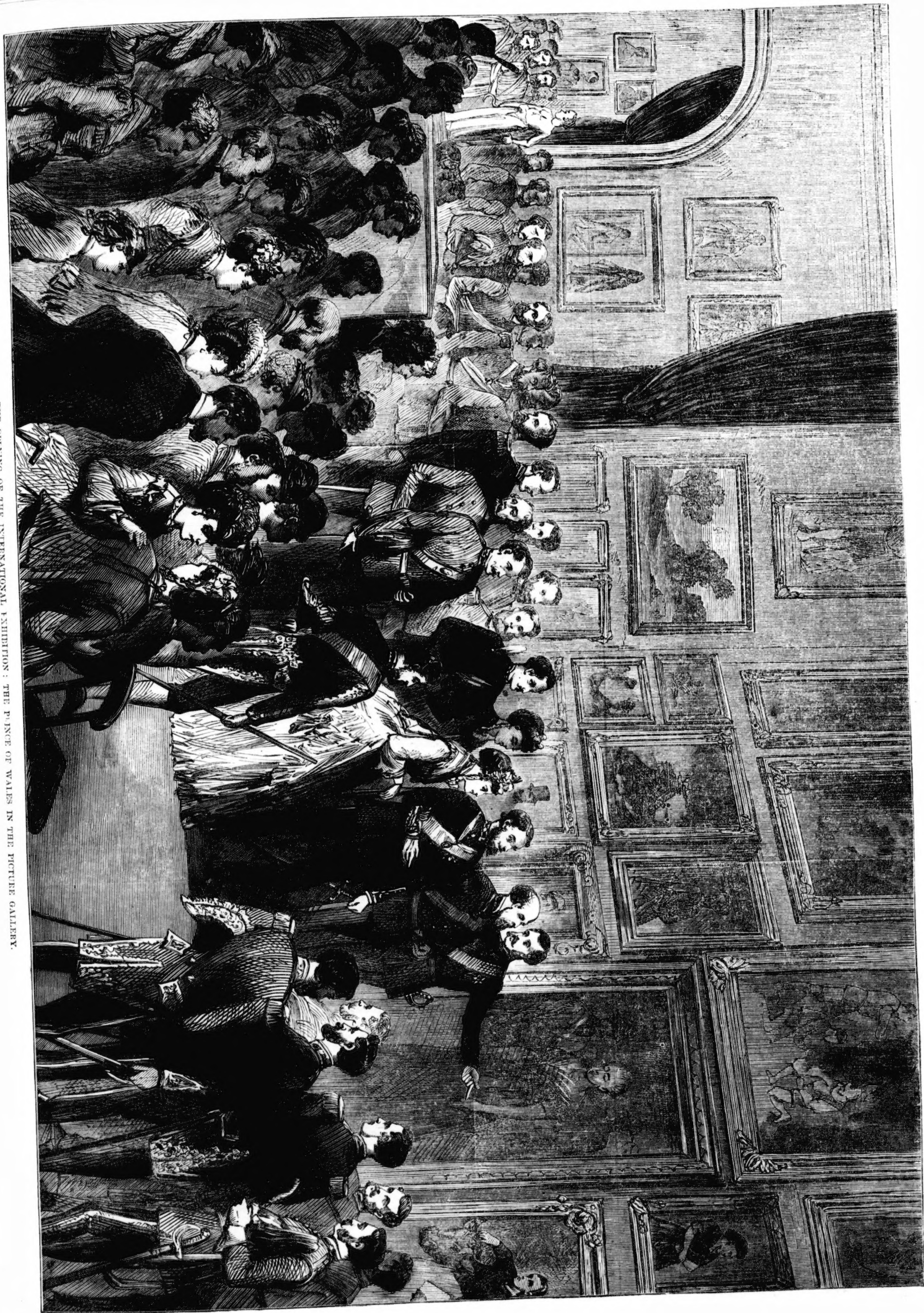


THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE: PEOPLE OF SAULNY TAKING REFUGE IN PARIS DURING THE LATE AUTUMN—ONE HOUR 20/11.

THE GIVING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE PICTURE GALLERY.







THE OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE PICTURE GALLERY.



## THE LOUNGER.

THE Army Regulation Bill, the great bill of the Session, has at last been got into Committee. Will the Government be able to put it through? Some of our wise men—wise in their own eyes only, most of them—think that the bill will not be passed this Session; others think it will. I, possessing no more than ordinary insight and wisdom, incline to the opinion that it will—that is, if the Government be as determined and resolute as they were with the Irish Church Bill in 1869 and the Irish Land Bill in 1870. But the Government have shown this year so much irresolution and vacillation, and have made so many blunders, that it is unsafe to prophesy confidently in this matter. Then we must remember that they have not been very earnest to get this bill passed, or have not shown much earnestness. They got to work at the two Irish bills alluded to early in the Session. The Irish Church Bill was got into Committee on April 15; the Irish Land Bill on March 28; the Army Bill on May 11. The Church Bill was read the third time on May 31; the Land Bill on May 30. With such steadfastness of purpose did the Government press on these measures. The Army Bill, if not equally important, has been, and will be, quite as obstinately opposed. But, though the Government must have known that this would be so, they have been very slack and dilatory. But still I think, or rather hope, that the bill will be got through. There are in this bill thirty-six clauses, to which there are upon the notice paper sixteen folio pages of amendments. This looks alarming; but many of these are contingent amendments—that is, many hang upon one. Reject the one, and a dozen may fall with it. Perhaps only a part of the bill will be passed: the first five clauses, which deal with Army purchase. It is on the cards that when these shall have been passed, the Government will postpone the regulation of the Army till next Session. If not—if the Government should resolve, at all cost of time, to push through the whole bill—it is obvious that other important bills on the table must be abandoned. The Scotch Education Bill is already hopelessly shunted; and the Ballot Bill will be, unless the Government shall be contented in the matter of the Army with abolishing purchase.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.  
THE MAGAZINES, ETC.

Everybody who has borrowed books from a public library knows what amusing annotations are often found in the volumes. As thus: Mr. Herbert Spencer says "Every man is entitled to the exercise of all his faculties." In the margin you read, in pencil, "By omitting the word *due* here, he prepares himself for the fallacy into which he falls on page 360." Underneath this, in a less gentlemanly handwriting, you find the words, "Stupid ass!" While a third critic, evidently a high moralist, adds a third comment to say, "At least, he knows how to behave himself, while you do not." Well, in a copy of Carlyle's "French Revolution" borrowed from a public library by me I found no end of small pencil-ticks in the margin, with corresponding ticks under words in the text. At first, I could not make out what all this meant; but, on looking a little more carefully, I found that the annotator had given his mind to reckoning up a certain number (I have not yet ascertained his principle of selection) of words beginning with the letter *b*, it having evidently struck him that the author was supposed to revel in that letter. It is an odd world. Here there may have been a rational motive. But once I bought, secondhand, without looking closely into it, a copy of the first edition of Walter Savage Landor's "Pericles and Aspasia." On examining the book I found that some person had amused himself by scratching out, from beginning to end, the headings of the different letters. Thus, "Aspasia to Cleone," "Alcibiades to Aspasia," and the rest, were made into a dead blank. What could have been anybody's motive for amusing himself in this way? People are very "different."

That brings me to "Variety as a Name in Nature," by the Duke of Argyll, and I flatter myself that not even the Duke could glide into a new topic with greater ease than I have now done. The topic of the day is Darwin; and the Duke, in this article, answers an objection or two of Mr. Darwin's, and contends that variety is an actual cause in nature. I have always myself felt that vermin, tapeworms, entozoa, have not received the attention they deserve in these matters. There is, or was, a professional person who advertised as "Blank Destroyer to the Royal Family." I decline to name the insect which should take the place of the word "blank" here. But what are we to make of that insect in connection with "variety as a name in nature"? One of the most interesting articles in the number is "The Physiology of the Will," by Dr. W. B. Carpenter. It would well bear expanding, with some simplification and some illustration, the whole thing being then republished for the benefit of parents and teachers. It is not everybody who knows, though a good many people might receive on authority, the fact that the best way of dealing with the mind of a child that is bending in a wrong direction is, not to go dead against it and emphasise the wrong, but to call off the child's attention.

The Dean of Westminster on Disestablishment is not only unsatisfactory; he writes unworthily. He knows perfectly well what is the political objection to a State Church, and yet he totally and wilfully ignores it. Some of the logic is, saving the Dean's presence, beneath contempt. It is only the least cultivated of Disestablishers who would now use the "not of this world" argument as effective. But, if they all did, it would not follow—and the Dean must know it would not—that Christians are to have nothing to do with politics and secular affairs. This is the position the Dean takes up; but it is little to his credit, for he must be quite aware of what lies upon the surface of the subject—viz., that there is all the difference in the world between the voluntary and uncontrolled inter-action of the secular and the spiritual and an attempt to provide for such action by force of law. I am not taking sides, but simply putting the case fairly; and it must be manifest to the dullest honest mind that the existence of a State Church involves two conditions—first, that you grant, by force of law, privileges to one particular set of religious opinions which you deny to another set; and that is persecution, to say no more. And, secondly, that you endanger the cause of truth, and discourage inquiry by putting a premium upon the profession of a particular set of opinions. It is to the everlasting disgrace of Churchmen that they have dared to answer this last objection by alleging that in practice there has always been more theological latitudinarianism in the Church of England than out of it. It is true; but instead of boasting of this, the Church ought to say, "Oh! my offence is rank; it swells to Heaven; it hath the primal eldest curse upon't"—the curse, namely, of him who was a liar from the beginning. The argument, in fact, comes to this: that it is expedient, in the cause of religious liberty, that the State should keep in its pay a number of bonzes or pundits, whose duty it should be constantly to inquire into theological questions and give the world the benefit of their opinions without restraint or regard to salary. I offer no opinion upon the expediency of this; but if it is a legitimate boast for the Establishment that she has kept within her bosom, paid and sanctioned, men as different as Laud, Horsley, Paley, Pusey, Purchas, Stanley, Maurice, and Thirlwall, and that Mr. Voysey has only just been expelled by a flake, then there is deadly pertinence in Mr. Matthew Arnold's question, though *ensens iners*, "Why is not Mr. Bradlaugh a dean?"

Hardwick's *Science Gossip* is so good this month that it deserves a word of special notice. There is a great deal about that terrific animal the flea. It is very hard that the creature cannot be stamped out; it is also hard that people should write about the "romance" of the flea. Just think of fleas and poetry!

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

During the interval between the dates of Mr. Sothern's reappearance as advertised and his actual return to the Haymarket, the time has been pleasantly taken up with those revivals which

are so much appreciated, and which can be put up any minute at Mr. Buckstone's popular theatre. "The Rivals"—Mr. Buckstone of course playing Bob Acres—was followed by several performances of "The School for Scandal," which drew very large and appreciative audiences. The last revival is noticeable on account of the very successful debut made here by Miss Amy Roselle, a sister of the extraordinary little infant phenomenon whose precocity is his principal charm. Miss Roselle has nothing in common with phenomena, infants, or precocious children with squeaky voices. She is a tall and elegant young lady, very pretty, and unquestionably intelligent. I have not seen such a fresh and satisfactory rendering of Lady Teazle since the late Miss Nelly Moore made such "a hit" in the character. Miss Amy Roselle's career will be watched with great interest. She has a fair field before her; no favour has been shown. She has won applause on her own merits, and it will be her own fault if she does not get on. When I read the accounts of Mr. Byron's "comedy-drama," called "An English Gentleman; or, The Squire's Last Shilling," in the provincial papers some months ago, I was persuaded it was not a good play; nor is it. Small wonder, indeed, considering with what rapidity Mr. Byron turns out plays, comedies, dramas, burlesques, and extravaganzas. There are no traces of thought, originality, or sound work in the new play. The incidents are stale, the writing is commonplace, and the "comedy-drama" is out of place at a high-class theatre like the Haymarket. Mr. Byron does not give himself time, and "An English Gentleman" is a sorry specimen of scamped stage-work. The stale old story of a forged will which turns out a virtuous squire from his home in favour of a ruffianly cousin, and the discovery of the real will in a forgotten piece of furniture, by which the virtuous squire is restored to his estates and the cousin deposed, is vamped up again, with not even a *sauce piquante* to disguise the stale food. Uninteresting as is the play, Mr. Sothern is welcomed back in it, and I have seldom seen him act better. Thank goodness! he is not a lugubrious lover, but plays a bit of character with wonderful point. He has thoroughly mastered the mechanical portion of his business, and I know of few actors who are so absolutely at their ease on the stage or whose style is so finished as that of Mr. Sothern. Miss Roselle confirmed the good impression made by her Lady Teazle, and played a small but important character with simplicity and thorough refinement. Mrs. Chippendale does full justice to the extravagance of a vulgar old dame whose heart is set upon making a good match for her daughter; but Mr. Chippendale did not on the first evening, strange to say, show to advantage as a stagey miser. Miss Fanny Gwynne displayed much feeling as the miser's daughter, amannensis, and hark, pining for pure air and a purer life; and Miss Caroline Hill was charmingly affected as Lady Logwood's daughter Melvina. In a yellow robe, with a train starting from the shoulder-blades, Miss Hill looked "a perfect picture," as they say. Mr. Edward Arnott is just the kind of young man we do not want on the stage. He is stilted and mannered to such an extent that he occasionally seems to be burlesquing the defects of a bad school. I do not myself think that "An English Gentleman" will "draw money," and I should not be surprised to see a change in a few weeks. There is always Lord Dundreary to fall back upon, in the event of Mr. Sothern declining to produce yet awhile the new play which rumour asserts he has purchased from Mr. Albery.

But how pleasant to turn from the latest new comedy-drama, hot from the press, the subject of recent criticism, the stop-gap at the Haymarket, the specimen of dramatic art in 1871, to George Colman and David Garrick's fine old comedy, "The Clandestine Marriage," now being played at the Princess's. It is often asserted that old plays are praised merely because they are old plays; but here is a work of unquestionable merit, marking an era of fashion and costume (though it is not followed by the ladies at the Princess's), witty, pungent, interesting—in a word, a true comedy. The foundations of this play are so sound that if it were modernised I believe it would take the town. The truth of the comedy is its strength. I have not seen, of course, Mr. King play Lord Ogleby, and I have not seen Mr. William Farren. There is a ripeness and polish about the impersonation of Mr. Phelps which pleases me vastly. He can throw himself back into another century as few actors can; and he well interprets the affectations and selfishness of the essenced and painted old fool. I wish I could say the same of the other artists. Mr. Barrett, Mr. Charles, and Mr. Morland certainly did their best with scraps of character; but it was painful to see the young modern actors and actresses attempting to interpret the manners of another age. I suppose they do not understand them, to begin with; but they made no attempt to throw themselves back into the past. Mr. Crellin and Mr. J. B. Howard think it sufficient to dress the parts allotted to them, and to rattle over their lines. They make not the slightest attempt at acting. The impersonations of Lovell and Sir John Melvill were sufficient to dishearten the most appreciative of playgoers. Anyone can dress up as Lovell or Sir John Melvill, and hobble through their lines with the assistance of the prompter; and I am sorry the young actors of the day do not think it worth while to do more than barely get through their parts. It is useless to hope that fine comedies like "The Clandestine Marriage" can attract, when, except in one or two instances, they are so villainously acted. Actors and actresses are not worth their salt who think it too much trouble to do well—or, at any rate, to do their best—with what they attempt. The performance of the "Clandestine Marriage" is a perfect satire on our dramatic training system. I see that the new drama of Mr. Watts Phillips is underlined at the Princess's. On Saturday (this) morning the new play called "Shadows," by Sir Charles Young, will be acted at the same house. I hope the new effort will be well supported, because this is a vigorous protest against monopoly—it is an opening for the unacted; and if actors and actresses will oblige again some Saturday afternoon, there will be a chance for Dr. Vellere.

**THE PUBLIC HEALTH.**—The Registrar-General reports that the deaths from smallpox last week were fifty-six fewer than in the week ending with the previous Saturday. The decline was observable in all the districts, but chiefly in north and south London, where the disease has been most prevalent. The total number of deaths from this cause was 232. The annual rates of mortality from all causes in the following places, per 1000 of the population, were:—Nottingham, 10; Wolverhampton, 11; Hull, 15; Leicester, 17; Portsmouth, 18; Norwich, 20; London and Bristol, 21; Birmingham, Bradford, and Leeds, 23; Sheffield, 23; Sanderland and Newburgh, 24; Glasgow, 35. The comparative healthiness of Nottingham, a large manufacturing town of England, and the unhealthiness of the two Scottish capitals, as shown by these figures, are remarkable.

**THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.**—At Wednesday's sitting of the London School Board, Canon Cromwell objected to the coarse taken by the statistical committee in requiring the returns of children of all classes between the ages of three and thirteen. As a means of testing the school accommodation wanted in London, such figures would be delusive, and he would come under the working of the Education Act. On a division, however, the board resolved to adhere to the plan of the committee. The board to the certified industrial schools now in operation, at from 2s. to 4s. per pupil of the board to the extent of £3. There are vacancies at the disposal of the board to the extent of 366 for boys and 366 for girls. They look up suitable cases.

**A NEW COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.**—A meeting, largely attended, was held at St. James's Hall, on Monday afternoon, to support the movement for founding a women's college, the one at Hitchin being found insufficient for the need of the public. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Cooper-Borough, Lord Lytton, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Canon Miller, Dr. Barry, Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, Mrs. Garrett-Anderson addressed the meeting, emotional nature required, in order to make them more rational, a keener break down, and that when they had received that they would not money to build herself an everlasting name by endowing a college. Bishop Mace also urged that, for domestic reasons, the relation of the wife to her husband and the mother to her son required a higher female culture. No resolutions were passed.

## FINE ARTS.

## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

## CONCLUDING NOTICE.

CONTINUING our examination of the oil paintings, we pass to the Tenth Gallery and the "Lecture-Room," the eighth and ninth rooms being respectively occupied with water-colour and architectural drawings, crayons, engravings, etchings, and miniatures. The Tenth Room begins with a fine picture by Mr. G. Earl, which, in fact, may be called a portrait-painting of two magnificent Scotch setters (not sitters), "Laverack and Gillie" (1022). As a dog-picture, it is a very fine work, admirable in force and handling. Having spoken of this, we will resume our usual custom and refer first to the landscapes in these two rooms, beginning with Mr. C. T. Burt's fine picture, "Mountain Mists" (1023), and passing to its neighbour, "Evening on the Thames" (1024), by Mr. C. J. Lewis. In the latter, the rich dappling of colour in the sky and its reflection in the still water are skilfully rendered, and the scene altogether is very charming. Very fine in its cool tone and colour is Mr. G. C. Stanfield's "Dinan, Brittany" (1029), and it leads well to Mr. W. Linnell's beautiful rural painting entitled "Rest by the Way" (1031), where the sheep huddling together make an admirable foreground to the charming glimpse of hillside and the nearer shadow of the wood. "The Hayfield" (1037), by Mr. J. C. Adams, is a very excellent bit of work, full of meritorious painstaking; and Mr. F. Walton sends a capital realistic touch of rustic life under the title of "The Hooper's Hovel" (1048). Mr. C. A. Mornewick's "Approaching Thunder-Storm Off Hastings" (1047) is a careful and admirably-toned sea-piece; and Mr. G. S. Walters has also sent a very fine picture entitled "Toilers of the Sea" (1080), representing a brisk sea on a grey, cloudy morning, with "enough blue in the sky to make a Dutchman a pair of breeches," and with some fishing-smacks standing well out ready for the day's work.

"Arran, from the Cumbraes" (1075), by Mr. J. Cassie, is a marvellous representation of mist lifting from water; and Mr. E. W. Cooke's charming picture of "Dutch Boats in a Calm off the Helder" (1078) is just such a picture as its title would lead us to expect from an artist who knows so well how to paint water. "An Oat-Field, Wemille, Artois" (1084), a charming picture by Mr. C. J. Lewis; Mr. T. J. Soper's "Harvest-Field, with *Serein* Coming On" (1092), a fine effect of landscape under cloud; and Mr. J. Webb's admirable mellow-toned "Mayence" (1088) complete the landscapes in this room; and we begin the Lecture-Room with Mr. T. Gudin's pair of pictures, "Washed Ashore" and "The Happy Return" (1111 and 1112). Passing on, we come to one of the lovely landscapes under the title of "Shelter" (1119), representing a lone hut by a woodside, with a great storm of rain on the point of bursting over the country. In 1122 we have Mr. B. W. Leader's "Autumn Evening," one of the gems of the exhibition in landscape; and next to it a capital picture of sheep by Mr. W. Linnell, called "Flocks from the Mountains" (1123). "A Cottage Ext-rior, Surrey," by Mr. T. J. Watson, is very cleverly painted; and Mr. G. A. Williams's "Gipsy's Fireside on Barnes-common" (1141) is an excellent rendering of evening sky and the gloom of a great space, with the gleam of a fire and realistic surrounding figures—the actual, and not the romantic, gipsies of to-day. "A Border Foray" (1155), by Mr. H. Garland, is a spirited representation of cattle-lifters, who, according to Sir Walter Scott, sought

The beaves that made their broth  
In Scotland and in England both.

Mr. C. J. Hook has in this room another of his bright Norwegian pictures, full of fine colour, entitled "Market Girls on a Fjord" (1161), representing a party of winsome lasses in a boat on the cold, rippling green of a northern lake.

The pictures in both these rooms are admirably hung and arranged, so that they may be said to form the most attractive portion of the exhibition, with respect to the advantage to which they are seen. Returning to follow the catalogue with figure and genre subjects, we have Mr. Barker's boldly-painted picture of a poacher's cottage in the olden time, with a woman throwing herself between the infuriated keeper and the prostrate poacher, while a boy is restraining a fierce hound from attacking the assailant. In "The Gossips" (1030), Mr. V. Prinsep has represented three pretty young women of the Pamela period discussing the merits of "a dress-length;" and not far off is a very charmingly-finished picture, by Mr. G. C. Kilburne, called "Among our Ancestors" (1036), wherein a mother and her little girl are looking at the portraits in the old picture-room of a country mansion. All the details of the room, including a white trumpet-lily in a Venetian glass, are exquisitely painted, and the colour is admirable.

"How Bereft!" by Mr. J. Israels, is one of the saddest pictures ever exhibited. A widowed mother, with her workworn hand pressed over her face, sits weeping as the coffin containing the body of her husband is being borne from the room, while one child just old enough to realise her loss sits at her knee and tearfully clasps her hand, and an unconscious infant lies half asleep in the cradle at her foot. The sole and yet impassive aspect of the rustily-attired bearers, the deep grief of the woman, and the intensely sorrowful sentiment of the whole picture are so moving that few susceptible people could look at it without a tear. It is a grandly real painting.

"The Little Scapgrace" (1043), by J. C. Waite, is a pleasant bit of domestic life, wherein a tiny tot of a girl who has been in disgrace is brought back to her father, a rustic fellow, whose assumed sternness seems to have had but a transient effect on the infantine offender. "Come back!" (1049), by Mr. B. Riviere, tells a pathetic story. Two dogs—a gaunt, blinking, faithful hound, and a brisk spaniel—are leaping up to and fawning upon a poor barefooted girl, who, with face bowed in her hands and with faltering pace, is lingering about the door from which she has fled to misery if not to shame. This is a good picture, and we go from it to Mr. Riviere's other work in the Lecture-Room, "Circe and the Friends of Ulysses" (1156), wherein the artist shows his unmistakable power in depicting animals. It may be objected that the swine into which the enchantress has turned the men retain too little of human expression; but it is truer art to give them only such expression as pigs could show, though the temptation was probably great to make them humanised pigs instead of porcine men. The figure and face of Circe are excellent in their piquant expression of malicious indifference.

It is in the Tenth Room that we see Mr. Millais's picture "Yes or No?" (1055), which is, of course, one of the attractions of the exhibition. It is fine in expression, and in the admirable folds and texture of the dress, is altogether powerful and full of genuine ability; but there is a paintiness in the flesh which disappoints us when we remember what the artist has done and can do with colour.

"The Eldest Sister," by J. B. Burgess (1060), is a fine painting of an aged nun going forth, basket on arm, from the floor of a convent. "A Golden Bait," by Mr. A. W. Bayes, is a pretty little bit of character, representing a precisely-dressed old gentleman of the Second Georgian era endeavouring to entice a shy little girl from under a table by the offer of an orange. All the accessories are manipulated with Mr. Bayes's usual skill and painstaking minuteness. "Black to Move," by Mr. J. D. Watson, is a capital picture of two weather-beaten, roughly-clad pilots, or lighthouse-men, over a game of draughts. It is firmly and vigorously handled, and full of expression. Mr. D. T. White has sent a capital picture, representing Dr. Johnson in the green-room at Garrick's Theatre, where the manager is introducing to the old lexicographer one of the ladies, of whom he says, "All the actresses knew me, and dropped me a curtsy as they went to the stage."

"Tired Out" (1104) is a good, homely subject, well executed and with excellent colour, by Mr. A. Stocks, representing a lad holding the skein while his grandmother slowly unwinds it. This is one of the first in the Lecture-Room; and further on is Mr.



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## THE LATE SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.

EUROPEAN science has lost one of her illustrious members, in the person of Sir John Herschel, whose death occurred on the 11th inst. Sir John Frederick William Herschel, F.R.S., &c., was the son of that eminent astronomer, Sir William Herschel, who, just ninety years since, discovered the Georgian Sidus, or Uranus, as it was called at first, but which is now known by the name of its discoverer—the planet Herschel. His mother was Mary, daughter of Mr. Adeo Baldwin; and he was himself born at Slough, Buckinghamshire, on March 7, 1792. He received his early education privately, under a Scotch mathematician named Rogers, from whose hands he passed to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1813, coming out as senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman. In the same year he published his first work, "A Collection of Examples of the Application of the Calculus to Finite Differences." In 1819 he commenced a series of papers in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* on miscellaneous subjects in physical science, and in 1822 communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh a paper on the absorption of light by coloured media, which will be found in the ninth volume of the *Transactions* of that society. He spent a great part of the years of 1821-3, in conjunction with the late Sir James South, in making a number of observations on the distances and positions of numerous stars, a full account of which is to be seen in part iii. of the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1824. In the following year he began to re-examine the numerous nebulae and clusters of stars which had been discovered by his father. On this work he was employed eight years, and its results will be found in the volume of the above-mentioned work for 1832. The catalogue includes upwards of 2300 nebulae, of which 525 were discovered by Sir John himself. It may be added that, while engaged upon this work, he also discovered between 3000 and 4000 double stars, which are described in the *Memoirs of the Astronomical Society*. These observations were made with an excellent Newtonian telescope, 20 ft. in focal length and 18 in. aperture; and "having obtained," to use his own words, "a sufficient mastery over the instrument," he conceived the idea of employing it in the survey of the southern heavens.

Accordingly, he left England in November, 1833, and, reaching the Cape in January, 1834, fixed his residence in the neighbourhood of Table Bay. He there set up his instruments, and was shortly able to commence a regular course of "sweepings" of the southern heavens. His observations were continued till May, 1834, the whole of the expense attending them being borne by Herschel himself. The interest felt by the scientific world of Europe and America in the progress of his labours was very great, and from time to time curiosity was gratified by accounts of some of the observations conveyed to friends by letter; but it was not until 1847, some years after his return to England, that the collected digested results of his four years' residence at the Cape were published in regular form, when he published his volume, entitled, "Results of Astronomical Observations made during 1834-8 at the Cape of Good Hope; being the Completion of a Telescopic Survey of the Whole Surface of the Visible Heavens, commenced in 1825." Although the astronomer's main object in the southern hemisphere, as in the northern, had been the detection of new and the re-examination of old nebulae, his observations extended themselves so as to include all the objects for which his position was favourable. Indeed, not only was a mass of new observations appertaining to the southern heavens added to astronomical science by the survey, but many of the extreme speculations of the older Herschel and others relative to the highest problems of astronomy were reviewed afresh in the light of the new observations. The substance of these has since been incorporated in all the more recent works of general astronomy. Besides his astronomical observations at the Cape, he was always ready to give the colonial authorities his advice and aid on scientific and educational matters. It is to him that the Cape colonists are mainly indebted for the very perfect system of national education and public schools which they now enjoy, and which he was enabled to carry out through the sagacity and liberality of the late Sir George Napier, at that time Governor, and of his Colonial Secretary, Mr. Henry Montagu.

It is worthy of remark, says a writer in the "English Cyclopædia," that Herschel's residence at the Cape was productive of benefits not only to astronomy but also to meteorology. While occupied there, he suggested a plan of having meteorological observations made simultaneously at different places—a plan subsequently developed at greater length in his "Instructions for Making and Registering Meteorological Observations at Various Stations in Southern Africa," published under official military authority in 1841. He had already received from the hands of King William IV. the Hanoverian Guelphic Order of Knighthood, and on his return to England in 1838 he was received with every possible public honour. During his absence in the southern hemisphere the Astronomical Society had voted to him their gold medal in 1836. Two years later, on the occasion of the coronation of Queen Victoria, he was created a Baronet. In 1839 he was made an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford University; and there was a proposal, which he declined, to elect him to succeed the late Duke of Sussex in the presidential chair of the Royal Society. In 1842 he was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1848 he was president of the Royal Astronomical Society, and in the same year the society voted him a testimonial for his work on the southern hemisphere. Having by that time completed the digest and publication of his observations at the Cape, during the preparation of which, however, he had published various incidental papers in the *Transactions of the Astronomical Society*, he was free to pass to other labours. Of these, the most important of a literary kind was his work entitled "Outlines of Astronomy" (enlarged from his former treatise in "Lardner's Cyclopædia"), which he published in 1849. In the same year he edited a collection of papers by various authors, published by authority, and entitled "A Manual of Scientific Inquiry, prepared for the Use of Her Majesty's Navy, and adapted for Travellers in General." In December, 1850, when the Mastership of the Mint was conferred upon Sir John Herschel, and this post was retained by him till 1855, when he resigned it on account of ill-health, and Professor Graham, the eminent chemist, was appointed his successor.

Sir John Herschel was the author of the articles on "Isoperimetric Problems" and "Mathematics" in the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," and of "Meteorology" and "Physical Geography" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (the last two of which have been republished separately); and also of several articles on scientific subjects in the *Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews*, which were collected and published in a separate form in 1857, together with some of his lectures and addresses delivered on public occasions. He besides occasionally contributed to *Good Words* popular papers on the wonders of the universe; and two or three years ago he gave to the world, in the pages of the *Cornhill Magazine*, a poetical version of part of the "Inferno" of Dante. He was also one of the numerous translators of Homer.

Sir John Herschel was an honorary or corresponding member of the Academies of St. Petersburg, Vienna, Göttingen, Turin, Bologna, Brussels, Naples, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and of almost all other scientific associations in England and America. To his other honours was added that of Chevalier of the Prussian Order of Merit, founded by Frederick the Great, and given at the recommendation of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. We regret that the limited space at our disposal prevents us from giving a more detailed account of the scientific labours of Sir John Herschel. Few philosophers of an age which has produced a Faraday and a Brewster have attained distinction equal to that which he earned for himself. His mathematical acquirements and his discoveries in astronomy, in optics, in chemistry, and in photography were all of a very high order, and such as, aided by an admirable style, secured for him the widest reputation among men of science, both at home and abroad; while his numerous popular writings have contributed largely to the diffusion of a taste for science, and an acquaintance with its principles among our countrymen.

Sir John Herschel married, in 1829, Margaret Brodie, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Stewart, by whom he had a family of nine daughters and three sons. One of the former is married to General the Hon. Alexander Gordon, uncle of the present Lord Aberdeen, and now heir presumptive to that title. His youngest son is an officer in the Royal Bengal Engineers. He is succeeded in the title by his son, Mr. William James Herschel, of the Bengal Civil Service, who was born in 1833, and married, in 1864, Miss Anne Emma Haldane Harcourt, daughter of the late Mr. Alfred Harcourt, of Hatcham, Surrey.

The place selected for the interment of the late Sir John Herschel, in Westminster Abbey, is close to the grave of Sir Isaac Newton, at the extreme east end of the nave, close by the organ screen.

## THE DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

IN last Saturday's sitting of the Assembly M. Jules Favre presented the Treaty of Peace with Germany, which he moved should be referred to the bureaux for examination. He dwelt upon the fatal effects of the insurrection which broke out on March 18, and which had again placed everything in a state of uncertainty. M. Jules Favre proceeded as follows:—

Doubts were expressed as to our power to conduct our own affairs and to restore the authority of the law. Even the final conclusion of peace had become doubtful; but we have succeeded in removing Prince Bismarck's distrust and in convincing him that France, having signed the treaty, was resolved to carry out all its provisions. The plenipotentiaries felt that, in the interest of both countries, it was necessary the treaty should be concluded. Unfortunately, we were not able to shake off the heavy chains with which the Parisian insurrection bound us down. The insurgents are responsible for having rendered the position of their country worse than it was before. They have compelled the Germans to continue their occupation of the forts; but we will speedily restore order by force, and will hesitate before no measures which may be rendered necessary by the conduct of the insurgents. With regard to the other clauses of the treaty, they are the same as in the preliminaries. The second part of the war indemnity will be paid in three years. We have hastened the time for paying the first part in order to free the country sooner from occupation by the Germans. The purchase of the railways for 325 million francs will be taken into account in the first two milliards which we have to pay. The clauses concerning the treaty of commerce will, I trust, meet with careful consideration on your part. The Ministers will prove to you that we have obtained all that was possible. We have acquired a circle of eight kilometres round Belfort. Germany proposes to cede us the whole arrondissement of Belfort in return for some territory which constitutes our frontier line in the direction of Luxembourg. You will have to consider this proposal.

M. Jules Favre then read the text of the treaty, and added:—The payment of the first half milliard will be made after Germany has recognised the fact of order being restored in Paris. The payment of the second milliard will be effected on May 1, 1872, and the last two milliards in May, 1874. The delivery of the war indemnity must be made in money, gold or silver, in notes of the banks of England, Prussia, Holland, or Belgium, or in first-class bills. The departments of the Somme, Seine Inférieure, and Eure will be evacuated at once, and the departments of the Oise, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, and Seine when the German Government considers order sufficiently restored, but only after the payment of the third half milliard. The German troops in France will not make any requisitions unless delays arise in the payment of the contribution for their maintenance. A reduction of the sum allowed them will be made when the strength of their forces is reduced below 500,000 men. With regard to commercial relations, Germany will be treated on the same footing as the most favoured nations—namely, England, Belgium, &c. The Germans who have been expelled from France will be restored to the possession of their property and to their rights of domicile on French territory. The French prisoners in Germany will return to France; those who are no longer liable to military service will return to their homes, and the others will re-enter the army, but not to exceed 80,000 men before Paris. The garrison towns in the departments may be occupied; 20,000 men will be sent to Lyons in order to proceed to Algeria. The remainder of the army will remain behind the Loire.

M. Jules Favre concluded his statement by an allusion to the prisoners whom the French negotiators have visited at Mayence and Coblenz, and whom they found full of confidence and ready to do their duty in defending order, France, and the National Assembly. The 20,000 men destined for Lyons have already left Germany, and the others will follow without delay. On the motion of M. Jules Favre the Assembly voted urgency for the consideration of the Treaty.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Prince Bismarck made the following communication to the German Parliament on the 12th:—

On the conclusion of the preliminaries of peace hopes were entertained that the labours of the Conference which assembled to settle the final terms of the treaty would be terminated in a month or six weeks. This expectation was founded on the belief that the French Government would either unduly extend its authority in France; but this hope was not realised. A longer delay in the conclusion of a definite peace would have given rise to a fear as to whether the French Government would remain in a position to fulfil its obligations. As regards the cession of territory, the object at stake was already in our hands, and there could be no doubt of the arrangements in this respect being carried out. The apprehensions that were entertained concerned the question whether the Government would be inclined and able to accomplish the conditions relating to the war contributions. Serious anxiety upon this point caused me to try the effect of a personal interview with the French Ministers. If we had not come to an agreement the German army would have occupied Paris either by an arrangement with the Commune or by force, and thereupon we should have required the French Government to withdraw its troops behind the Loire, and then resume negotiations. I only went to Frankfurt with the intention of obtaining the settlement of a few pending questions—namely, the payment of the war contributions, the shortening of the delays, and the strengthening of the guarantee. But as it became manifest that a prospect existed of finally concluding peace I concluded that that result would be a gain for both countries, as Germany would thereby be able to lessen her military burden, and France would achieve consolidation. The French Government is in the best possible position to meet the views of the people of France for a restoration of peace. Any other Government that might attempt to take its place would be suspected of not wishing to make peace equally secure. It is true, there will be some supplementary provisions necessary respecting the carrying out of the treaty; still a definite peace is now achieved. The terms for the payment of the war indemnity have been shortened; the first half milliard will be delivered within the thirty days following the occupation of Paris by the Versailles army. With regard to the mode of payment, it has been settled that only specie, or notes of safe banks, either English, Dutch, Prussian, or Belgian, will be accepted, or first-class bills. The second payment, amounting to 1000 millions, is to be made in the course of this year—namely, by the end of December. Not till then are we bound to evacuate the forts before Paris. The fourth half milliard has to be paid by May 1 next year. With reference to the payment of the last three milliards, the stipulations of the preliminaries of the treaty of peace will be adhered to, and the payments will be concluded by March 1, 1874. The French Government hopes to be able to satisfy our requirements. Difficulties arose in connection with the question of our commercial relations. The French Government wishes to precede the Treaty of Commerce, and appears to expect to obtain by that proceeding an increase of customs receipts. I contented myself with obtaining for us the rights accorded to the most favoured nations. By the most favoured nations we understand England, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, and Russia. With regard to the frontier question, it was decided not to understand "the Region of Belfort" in its technical significance, but to extend it by four or five kilometres. It appeared desirable to acquire some German Communes near Thionville, together with Kellberg. This the French Government declared itself unable to grant. I therefore proposed to leave the question of ratification to the National Assembly, and I offered, in lieu of that territory, a further cession of country round Belfort. The remaining conditions of the treaty will be seen from the document itself, which will be published very shortly. We have acquired for a certain sum of money the portion of railway in Alsace and Lorraine which belongs to the Eastern of France Company. A delay of ten days—viz., till May 20—has been agreed upon for the ratification of the treaty by the Emperor of Germany and the French National Assembly.

Prince Bismarck concluded as follows:—

I believe we have obtained from France all that we could reasonably expect. We have rendered our frontier safe, and we have ensured the payment of the war indemnity as far as is humanly possible. More extensive demands would have entailed great sacrifices. I have every confidence that the French Government intends to carry out the provisions of the treaty, and that it will have the power so to do. The belief that it will not be possible to raise the large amount of the war indemnity is not shared by the French Minister of Finance. I entertain the hope that the peace which has been concluded will prove lasting and full of benefit, and that we shall not for a long time have to make use of the guarantees we have retained to secure ourselves against renewed aggression.

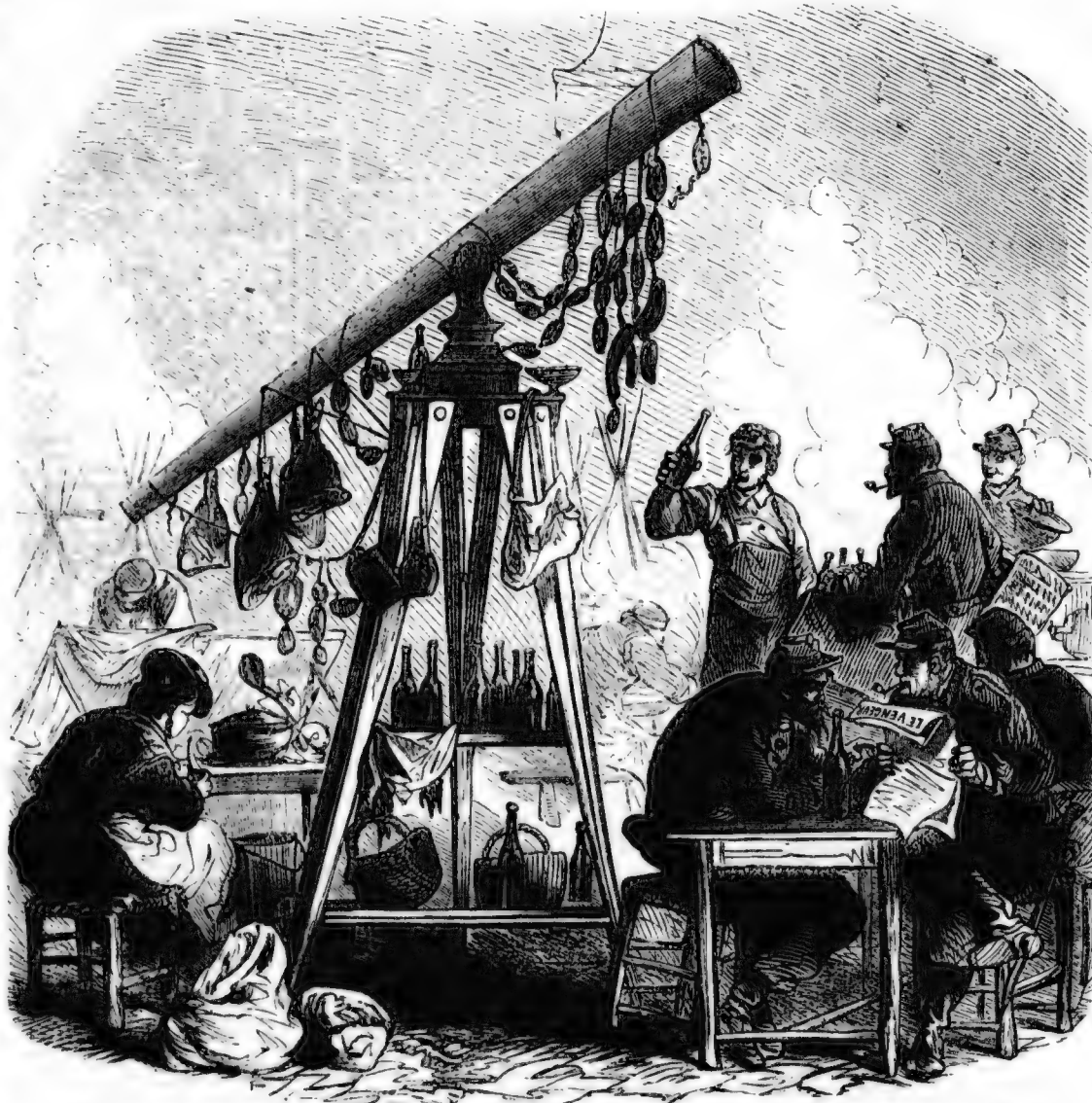


# ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

We this week continue our illustrations of scenes in the wretched struggle still going on at Paris. Following our usual rule of taking the Engravings in the order in which they appear, we come first to

## A WOUNDED FEDERAL AND HIS FAMILY.

This incident is one of many similar that have occurred since the commencement of the French siege of Paris. Men wounded in the continual skirmishing that goes on in the environs of the city—perhaps we should rather say that did go on, for the Federals are now hemmed in close to the walls—are picked up by the attendants of the several ambulance organisations, carried into Paris, and there tended in the best way possible. In this case, the wounded National fell into the hands of the Good Samaritans belonging to the Press Ambulance, one of the best organisations which the war with Germany called into existence, and which still continues its labours, notwithstanding the persecution to which the press has been subjected by the Commune. On the subject of the ambulances, M. Sarcey, in his "Paris during the Siege," gives the following particulars:—"Of all the duties which the Supply Department of the Imperial army had taken into its wide-stretched hands, none had been more complained of than that relating to hospitals. M. Chenu had written, some time since, a large book of statistics on this topic, in which, using official figures only, he showed that in the Crimea and in Italy the mortality among our troops had been fearful, and that the fault lay with the want of care and intelligence displayed by our administrators. He had no difficulty in proving that men who had so much to do could not properly undertake a work of which they understood nothing, and that the sanitary arrangements of the army ought to be placed under the superintendence of a physician-in-chief. Was it not shameful to see a Larry put under the orders of a petty clerk? Was it not deplorable to see so many human lives sacrificed to the ignorance, caprice, or the imperious routine of some bureaucrat? The reform was so necessary, so urgent, that it was never effected. Dr. Chenu was loaded with praise, his book was universally quoted. I believe he was even made an officer of the Legion of Honour, but no change was made in the established disorder of things. This is how matters too often go in France, and it is thus that we have arrived at our present deplorable condition. Dr. Chenu's labours had none the less been very useful. The truths which he had advocated had made their impression on the public, so that when the war broke out there was one general exclamation of 'the intendants are not in a fit state of preparation. It cannot be.' We were all full of the recollections of the War of Secession; we admired the prodigies effected in a few months by private initiative, left to its own devices. On the other hand, the famous Convention of Geneva had excited a universal enthusiasm, and

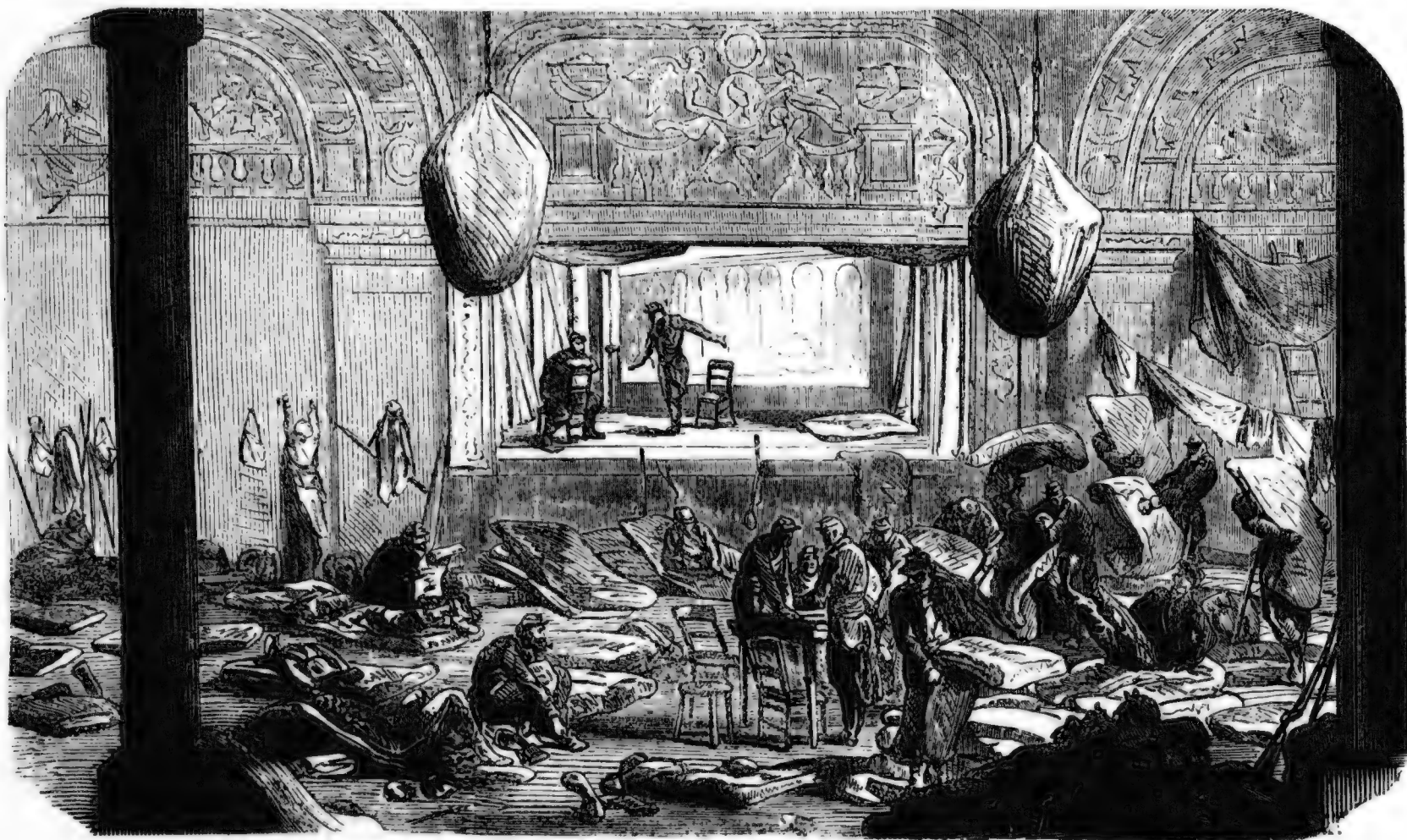


THE FRENCH SIEGE OF PARIS: THE TELESCOPE IN THE PLACE VENDOME SERVING AS A CANTEN FOR NATIONAL GUARDS.

nothing seemed grander than to wear upon one's arm, or upon one's breast, or upon one's cap, the red cross on a white ground which was its distinctive mark. From these two combined feelings arose a great rush of public subscriptions. Two societies were rapidly formed, one of official origin, and recruited chiefly in the great world of fashion, the 'Internationale'; the other, the name of which, 'Society of Ambulances of the Press,' indicates its source. The *Gaulois*, a very generally read paper in Paris, had opened its columns to a subscription, which in a month had reached the sum of a million francs. An association, composed almost entirely of journalists, was formed, under the presidency of M. Tarbé, to apply these funds in the most useful way. It had the good fortune to meet with two very devoted men who take a deep interest in the subject, M. Dardenne de la Grangerie,

the Palais de l'Industrie. But it found it difficult to heat so vast a building, and transferred itself to the Grand Hotel, for the use of which it paid twenty pounds a day. The selection was not a very happy one, for the disposition of an hotel is not easily made to fit in with the requirements of a hospital, especially when the hotel is a very large one. Consequently the mortality, in spite of the talent of the head physician—Nélaton himself—in spite of the extreme attention which the ladies of fashion paid to their patients, was very excessive. The Press also organised a great number of ambulances in Paris, some of which combined nearly all the hygienic precautions which a hospital for the wounded requires. Like everyone else, this society had been taken unawares, and it was obliged to content itself with what could be improvised in a short space of time. But it had the credit of fitting up an ambulance which, even after the

better known in the departments under his pseudonym of Marcus, and Gouzien, of the *Gaulois*; the one bedizened with gold lace and fond of the pomp of circumstance to an absurd point, but prodigiously energetic, devoted and intelligent, just the man to carry out a scheme thoroughly and to arrange matters satisfactorily with the enemy as to the carrying away of the dead and wounded; the other more simple and modest, but a good organiser and careful of details. When, after Sedan, we began to think that Prussia really meant coming to possess themselves of the great city, there was a redoubled generosity evinced by the whole population. Donations, both in money and kind, flowed in freely. Ambulances were instituted everywhere. Many were merely ambulances pro forma, for, as at that date, an entry by force was feared—which meant sack, pillage—proprietors of houses were only too glad to place their goods under the protection of the red cross, which, however, as we have since learnt, was no protection at all. But the greater number were seriously organised, and with rapidity and good judgment too. It was very necessary that they should be, for the doctors had not concealed the fact that, unless the morbid influences which were certain to develop themselves in the city were carefully met, typhus fever would assuredly break out. The need was so urgent that everyone did his utmost. All the available buildings were requisitioned, or, rather, offered. Most of the crush-rooms at the theatres became ambulances, which were maintained by representations given by the artists and collections made by the actresses. These ambulances had the grave fault of being situated in the heart of Paris, in the centre of infection; but they were admirably managed, and one of them had the good fortune not to lose one either of its sick or of its wounded. This was that at the Variété Theatre, where Dr. Bonnière, by an ingenious method, had succeeded in averting, to a great extent, the dangers of suppuration. The Internationale had established its head-quarters in



DORMITORY OF THE STAFF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN THE THEATRE DES MIRLITONS.





THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE: A SKIRMISH AT MONTROUGE.

war, will be cited as a model of, and even as the type of, what a hospital should be. I refer to the Passy ambulance, which was not completed until the close of December, and therefore very late in the field, but which, nevertheless, was of great service, and will be on another occasion of still greater." This last remark of M. Sarcey's has been fully verified, for the Press Ambulance has, indeed, done excellent service since the second siege of Paris began.

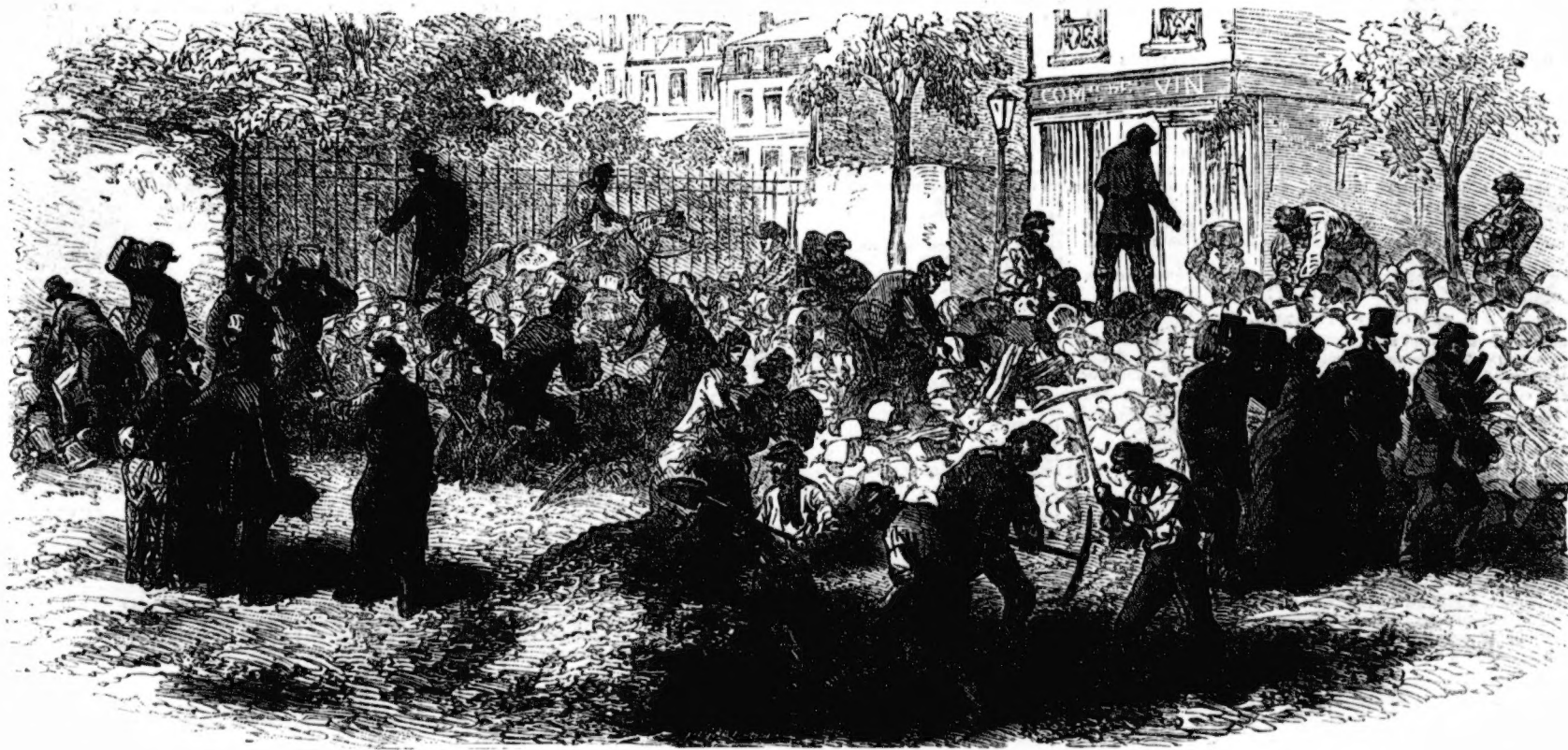
## EFFECTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Perhaps nothing M. Thiers has done or said since the commencement of the contest between Paris and Versailles, which was not completed until the close of December, and therefore very late in the field, but which, nevertheless, was of great service, and will be on another occasion of still greater." This last remark of M. Sarcey's has been fully verified, for the Press Ambulance has, indeed, done excellent service since the second siege of Paris began.

made when the Versailles troops were comparatively at a distance from the walls, and their fire was consequently much less effective than it is now that their batteries are close up to the enceinte. Indeed, the southern and south-western districts of the city are said to be uninhabitable, partly by reason of the quantity of missiles that fall in them and partly in consequence of the ruinous condition to which they have been reduced.

Strange, indeed, are the turns which events have taken in France since July, 1870. First the international war; then a civil war; a siege of Paris by the foreigner; and now another and more destructive siege at the hands of Frenchmen! Sad, however, as is the spectacle now exhibited, this much may at least be said—that the French siege of Paris has the essential element of a good drama; it keeps alive expectation, but, on the other hand, it wears the spectator by the long delay of the catastrophe. Two months have elapsed since the attempt of the Assembly to seize the guns at Montmartre, and the red flag still floats over the Tuileries. The proclamations of Thiers and McMahon have announced to all the world that the victory of order and the deliverance of loyal citizens is at hand; but the Commune still rules, and, though torn by dissensions, still imposes

its will on Paris. Versailles has not been prompt enough even to save the Column of the Place Vendôme, which was pulled down on Tuesday. Yet the progress of the besiegers, though slow, has been unchecked, and the crowning victory must be near at hand. The Commune has all through stood only on the defensive, and that not successfully. The National Guards have been driven back steadily from point to point. Since the day when they attempted to march on Versailles and disperse the Assembly they have never been able to measure themselves with the regular troops in the open field. They have had a great deal of military good fortune, and have made the best of it. The pride of the Government interposed between the Germans and the disarmament of Paris, and left nearly 200,000 National Guards in possession of their weapons. The folly of the Government allowed the artillery to remain in the hands of a class known to be disaffected, and no attempt was made to guard even the stores of ammunition which had been accumulated during the siege. By the same negligence the south-western forts were allowed to fall into the hands of the insurgents, and Mont Valérien itself was only saved by accident. Thus fully armed and equipped, with a well-stocked arsenal to draw upon, with th



BARRICADE-BUILDING IN PARIS.



whole population of Paris as hostages, and aided by the Prussian occupation of the right bank, which hampered the besiegers, the Commune began the struggle under conditions highly favourable. Every day's events now detract from these advantages. The actual force disposed of by the Commune has largely diminished as the hopes of the insurgents have waned; the stores of war material have been lessened by their wasteful use, against which the Commune vainly launched its rebuke a month ago; the loss of the forts brings the enemy's fire to bear more fully on the walls, and will try all the fortitude of those who have to defend them. As yet, however, the resistance is, to all appearance, well maintained. From behind the walls a powerful fire is directed against the enemy, who is pushing on in due form of siege. The Versailles soldiers working at the parallels and breaching batteries are, we are told, suffering from the musketry of the insurgents, but the sap has been carried to within less than one hundred metres of the ramparts. It is curious that only now have we come to the real siege of Paris. The Germans invested and then bombarded. Their fire against the forts did not have, and perhaps was not expected to have, any important effect. Famine was the ally to which they trusted, and it did their work effectually. Now, however, we find M. Thiers actually sapping up to his own ramparts, and battering down the city those ramparts were meant to defend.

#### THE FLIGHT FROM NEUILLY.

As our readers are aware, the inhabitants of the suburb of Neuilly had a bad time of it during the earlier days of the second investment of Paris. They were placed, as it were, between two fires—that of the defenders of the city on the one side and that of the besiegers on the other. Hundreds of the poor people took refuge in their cellars, where, in damp and darkness, they remained many days. In order to enable them to escape from their awkward predicament, an armistice was proposed, and, after some difficulty, was agreed to. An immediate exodus followed—wagons, carts, omnibuses, cabs, vehicles of all sorts, were engaged in conveying the inhabitants and their effects from the dangerous vicinity. The scene presented on the occasion may be realised by a glance at our Engraving on page 312; and the aspect of affairs towards Neuilly on the day of the armistice (April 25) is thus described in a letter of that date:—"The armistice commenced nominally at nine o'clock, but after that hour by Paris time, shells were still falling near the Arc de Triomphe. This excited great indignation among the Parisians. I passed through Porte Ternes, and found it much knocked about though no breach had been made. The Neuilly Avenue and the adjoining streets had suffered terribly. Many houses are wrecks, with the upper stories mere crumbling masses of masonry. In Neuilly the doorways were crowded with people, chiefly women and children, timidly venturing into daylight after nearly three weeks' close imprisonment in their houses and even cellars. They eagerly asked if it was true that the armistice had commenced, and what time they had to escape. One man begged for a newspaper, declaring he had heard nothing from the outside world for many days. I saw no signs of starvation, but most had lived on bread and wine, as no meat was procurable. Many were suffering from a state of mental excitement painful to witness. In the Avenue St. Foye I came upon a barricade of the Versailles, facing a Communist barricade about 500 yards off. The officer in command said he had received no intimation of an armistice, and that he, therefore, had a right to continue firing. Notwithstanding, he allowed us to pass into the nearest ambulance. There we found a priest, who led us into a neighbouring house, among the ruins of which lay several dead National Guards. The bodies had evidently been there several days, and were in a state of decomposition. Most had received bullet wounds through the head, apparently in the act of firing through loopholed walls at the barricades and houses close by. The house in which they lay had been damaged, and was almost broken in pieces by shells and riddled by bullets. The upper portion had fallen in, and the side wall had given way. There were people in the cellars above whose heads all the fighting had been going on. They had been kept from starvation by occasional donations of food, given sometimes by the Versailles troops, sometimes by the Communists, as each side got possession of the house. The cellars were dark, close, and damp. In one lay the body of a woman, dead from the effects of imprisonment, no doctor having been procurable for her. The Versailles troops were searching the cellars for wine, and seizing what they found. They seemed greatly wanting in compassion for their dead enemies. In the Rue Pellonier, where the severest fighting had gone on, not a tree was left whole. Most were torn to bits by the mitrailleuses. Between the two barracks lay the decomposed body of an ouvrier, which neither side had been able to remove. The barricades were about 500 yards apart, each strongly protected by mitrailleuses. There were soldiers in houses between; but they had been living in cellars, and could only change quarters by crawling along on the ground under a shower of bullets and mitraille. The hostile outposts were within forty yards of each other firing through loopholed walls. The troops remained near their respective barricades. The Versailles had received orders not to hold any communication with the National Guards, and firmly repelled all advances. There seemed great bitterness on both sides. Neuilly soon became filled with crowds looking for their friends, and helping to carry away furniture. There was naturally great confusion, which was much increased by the refusal of the Versailles officers to let the crowd pass to the lower end of the Avenue de Neuilly. Several arrests of ambulanciers and National Guards were made. There were loud complaints that these proceedings destroyed the use of the armistice."

#### DORMITORY FOR NATIONAL GUARDS IN THE MIRLITONS THEATRE.

If poverty brings strange bedfellows, assuredly civil war leads those engaged in it to adopt strange bed-rooms: and one of the latest requisitions of the National Guard in Paris has been the whole of the little theatre "Du Cercle des Mirlitons"—in other words, the theatre belonging to the Mirliton Club, where they have, by the aid of mattresses, blankets, and cushions, established a more or less temporary night barrack, returning in the day to their duties in the Place Vendôme and to the occasional delights of the canteen of the battalion (the 13th), which has been pitched there.

During the fall of the column they had to remove these quarters, at the centre of their culinary operations has lately been

#### THE GREAT TELESCOPE.

for which they have found a grotesque use, making it a kind of rack or convenient beam on which to hang hams, joints of salt pork, bladders of lard, wreaths of sausages, and other savoury or unsavoury comestibles. All day long the vivandière was busy there with her tureens and saucepans, while patriots off duty sat to drink, and smoke, and read *Le Vengeur*, and await the fall of the column, which was being sawed through within hearing, preparatory to its long-deferred destruction.

There is no lack of fuss all around this place; and absurdly inadequate as some of the means of defence seem to be, there are others which exhibit considerable ingenuity. Among the materials for building barricades, perhaps the most striking is the frequent arrival of an enormous timber stage conveying

#### A MATTRESS OF DEFENCE.

which is, in fact, a gigantic affair, like a bed stuffed full of stones closely packed together. This is borne on a vast stage, as represented in our Illustration, to form part of the wall of the great interior barricade—a high and vast wall of granite.

#### A SKIRMISH AT MONTROUGE.

Montrouge and the neighbourhood were the scene of constant fighting, with varied fortunes, almost from the commencement of the siege; and many casualties occurred here, and a good deal of bravery was displayed on both sides, as well as not a little of what

the Americans would call "skedaddling" on the part of the half-drilled and generally badly-commanded National Guards. One of these skirmishes is portrayed in the Engraving on page 317. The Versailles made an attack on a Federal post; the National Guards resisted for a time; and the officer commanding the assault, ants, having charged up to the very points of the bayonets, received a wound. This, however, did not check his advance; and the Communists finally retired; many of them, as seen in the Engraving, doing so in anything but a properly military fashion.

#### THE BARRICADES.

We have already given so much information on the mode of constructing barricades that we need not again go into details. It may therefore be more useful, perhaps, to say a few words at present on the uses those erections are likely to serve in resisting the attacks of the Versailles troops, in the event of their penetrating into the city, which there seems every likelihood of their doing ere long. M. Thiers and Marshal McMahon seem determined to leave nothing to chance, and prefer to conduct their operations slowly and surely rather than risk the possibility of the Commune winning even a temporary victory. A repulse of the Assembly's troops might change the character of the war and the destiny of France. There is in Paris a strong feeling of civic pride which dreads the humiliation of the capital, and would be elated by any conspicuous success even in a bad cause. The division of sentiment with respect to this siege extends to a very high class. People with respect to this siege extends to a very high class. People who thoroughly hate and dread the Commune are yet gratified to think that Paris has won a certain glory by the events of the last two months. The National Guards, Parisians above everything, though they may err in their political principles, have yet shown how the city may be defended, even though an enemy possess the forts, including the important stronghold of Mont Valérien. In fact, there exist in all classes of Parisians a sympathy with the courage of the defence, while the lower classes are fully possessed by it. The troops of the Commune are said to be failing in numbers and spirit; but one day of victory would restore all its power. The repulse of the assaulting columns in the breach would give the Commune once more a hundred thousand men, and would drown every voice that might be raised in opposition for weeks to come. Supposing, however, that the enemy be passed, will any further resistance be possible? The insurgent leaders are convinced of the affirmative. It may be the influence of a tradition, but they believe in street fighting. Many of them are sons of the streets, and fancy that courage burns more fiercely behind a barricade than anywhere else. The construction of barricades has therefore proceeded with the utmost diligence during the last four weeks. A Commission sat early in April and decided on the form, material, and means of construction. In most respects its recommendations have been followed. Some of the barricades are truly formidable works, with which the hasty erections of 1830 and 1848 cannot be compared. Those which the insurgents first constructed at the Place Vendôme and about the Hôtel de Ville were built solidly and regularly of paving-stones, and pierced for artillery. The newer barricades are of great height, ascended by steps from behind, and armed with heavy guns. Wherever the enemy can be resisted with any hope of success these formidable barriers are arising. Some of the most elaborate of them are in the neighbourhood of the Tuileries, which would seem to indicate that the insurgents contemplate defending the capital quarter by quarter. Of course, it may be that the barricades are intended as much to deter the enemy as to resist him—as much to encourage the National Guards as to give them the opportunity of dying amid the ruins of their city. There, however, they stand for the defenders of the city to use in extremity, and a certain number of desperate men will certainly rally behind them. The event cannot, indeed, be changed by such devices of desperate warfare. The extent of the city is too great, its avenues are too large and open, for street fighting to last more than a few hours. If the city were commanded by a soldier responsible to his country and his profession, no such plans of resistance would be entertained; but we can scarcely hope, in the present case, that the insurgent leaders will recognise the fact that to use the barricades would involve an unnecessary, and therefore an inhuman, waste of life.

**SPURIOUS TEA.**—On Tuesday Dr. Lethely, the medical officer of health for the City, brought before the notice of the Commissioners of Sewers the fact that a large quantity of spurious tea had been sold by public auction at the Commercial Sale Rooms, in Mincing-lane, in the course of last month, and produced various samples, which had been obtained by one of the sanitary inspectors. He stated that they consisted of tea-dust and siftings and of damaged leaves in a putrid condition; and were, in fact, precisely of the same description as the samples which were the subject of legal proceedings in March, 1870. The so-called "Morning Congou" was composed of broken-down and rotten tea-leaves, which had already been used for beverage, and the "orange Pekoe siftings" were made up of similar leaves, together with a large quantity of those of other plants. In the scented tea-dust there was a great proportion of earthy matter and iron filings. The tea was sold to the extent of 600 half-chests, and the price realised was from five to seven farthings per lb. He had been informed that it was intended for country use, and that samples had been exposed for sale at Liverpool. He recommended that the matter should be referred to the Sanitary Committee, with a view to legal proceedings being instituted, and he added that a quantity of similar stuff was now on its way from Shanghai. Mr. Deputy de Jersey suggested that the committee should at once confer with the Government, to obtain assistance, whereby this disastrous and dishonest traffic might be effectually stopped. Hitherto, he said, the committee alone had been almost powerless. Mr. Bedford remarked that a duty of 6d. on each pound imported must have been paid. The matter was then referred to the Sanitary Committee.

**THE NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.**—The Earl of Carnarvon was in the chair at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, last Saturday evening, and, in proposing the principal toast, referred to the obligations of society to the press, on moral and social grounds. There was a time (he said), in this country as elsewhere, when we could not have appealed with confidence to the press for the maintenance and support of high social and moral principles. That time has long since gone by, and it is to the press that we look as the first champion and defender of the cause. Nowhere are the decencies of life more respected, as nowhere is there a jealous regard for private character more maintained than in the English press of the present day. "Only last year I was turning over the files of one of those great leading newspapers which contribute to the history of the country, and which will furnish more than anything else, the materials of future history. The files I refer to date so far back as the end of the last century, and then I found it alluded to an alleged domestic scandal with reference to one of my own relations. I do not believe any scandal could occur in regard to any of my relations at the present moment; but if such a thing should have happened I should not have to search for it in the columns of a great leading newspaper. Indeed, that would be the last place in which scandal, or anything that could breathe a word of undeserved reproach against private character, could be found. I challenge all contradiction when I say that never in any former generation, and certainly in no other country, has the press exercised a higher office or claimed for itself a higher position in this respect, than it does now in this present day in England. Well, I often feel with those who play, more or less, some little part in public life how largely we are indebted to the press. I cannot conceive, for my own part, how settled government in England at the present day could possibly go on without the operations of the press. It is upon that press we depend for information; it is that press which throws all the lights and shadows on political life, and which expresses—in fact, which sometimes makes—the vague, indefinite, and yet such a powerful agency as that which we call public opinion. Above all, it is the press which gives to those who may govern this country timely warning of the rocks ahead of them. It is the press which opens a full and proper vent to these feelings which would otherwise be suppressed with danger and difficulty. Personally, if I may be allowed to say so, during the time I have had any part in public business, like everyone else, I have come in for my share of commendation and censure. I have often found the former more than I knew I deserved, while the latter was a great deal less than I expected. On the other hand, I should not be mortal or human if, while approving of the commendation bestowed, I have also tried to distinguish the little grounds on which the censure was passed. Looking to my own case, whether as regards commendation or censure, I have always found myself treated, not only fairly, but generously, and I believe when I say so that I am expressing the opinion, not of the humble individual who now addresses you, but the deliberate verdict of nine tenths of those who have to play any public part in this country." The Marquis of Bute replied for the toast of "The House of Lords," and Mr. Newdegate for "The House of Commons." The subscription list amounted to nearly £1200.

#### MUSIC.

The only event calling for notice at Her Majesty's Opera is the production, on Tuesday last, of Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots." No amateur needs to be told that this work demands material and artistic resources of the highest order, for which reason a thoroughly adequate performance is but rarely given. As it was understood that special care had been shown in the preparations at Drury Lane, and as the "cast" was undeniably strong, the revival excited much interest, and drew a full house. We are, however, spared the necessity of entering into lengthy details, much of the performance being done in a familiar way. Not a word need be said about Mlle. Titiens's vigorous impersonation of Leonora, while Mlle. Ilma di Murska's brilliant vocalisation as the Queen, Signor Foli's energetic singing as Marco, and Madame Trebelli's everyway excellent Urbano, may be passed with the statement that all were as good as ever, and as favourably received. On the other hand, the public made acquaintance for the first time with Signor Nicolini's Raoul, Signor Agnesi's St. Bris, and Signor Sparapani's Nevers. Let us say at once that the acquaintance in each case was pleasantly begun. Signor Nicolini more than confirmed the good impression he made as Faust, by acting which was always to the point and always graceful, while in his singing there was very little to desire. Excellent taste marks all the gentleman's efforts. Not only does he know there is "a time for everything," but he knows exactly when that time has come. Hence earnestness, tenderness, rage, and grief—whatever emotions, in fact, belong to his part—are shown at the right moment, and with just the needful amount of force. His exertions in the great duet with Mlle. Titiens may be said to have established his position here as a tenor of rare value. Signor Agnesi was careful and efficient, if not very striking, as St. Bris; and Signor Sparapani made a good impression as Nevers, particularly in the scene where he repudiates all share in the proposed massacre. The minor parts were sustained with more or less satisfaction; and, though the performance was not free from the slight blemishes against which, in a work so elaborate, no care can guard, it must be allowed high rank.

Mr. Mapleson is unfortunately with Mlle. Marimon; or, rather, Mlle. Marimon is unfortunately with the east wind. The young lady's debut was put off on account of hoarseness; she could not appear as Amina, last Saturday, for the same reason; whereupon, Mlle. di Murska took her place; and on Thursday she was again disabled—"Faust" being substituted for "La Sonnambula." This is, undoubtedly, most annoying; and manager as well as artist should have sympathy.

Madame Patti's first appearance in England as the Desdemona of Rossini's "Otello" has been the chief event at the Royal Italian Opera. Our readers will have in mind that the work was produced last year at Drury Lane Theatre, with Mlle. Nilsson in the part now assumed by her rival; and we recall the circumstance not to make odious comparisons, but to excuse ourselves from a lengthy dissertation upon the drama and its music. Both were so much discussed then that it is easy to assume an adequate knowledge now on the part of the public. It was a foregone conclusion that Madame Patti would make a success. The part so well suits her as an actress, and the music is so thoroughly adapted to her vocal powers, that there could hardly be a doubt of the result. As was anticipated, so it turned out—Madame Patti being recalled after every act, and "acclaimed" at the end of the opera with one voice. Nevertheless, her real success was scarcely equal throughout the evening. In the first two acts her representation of the character appeared forced, and instead of the gentle, innocent Desdemona, we had a tragedienne of the attitudinising school. In the last act, however, Madame Patti threw away the stiffs and gave her fine instinct liberty to do what it pleased, in its own way. The result was a Desdemona such as realised Shakspeare's portrayal, and such as, therefore, commanded the sympathy of everybody present. It is needless to say that Madame Patti sang throughout irreproachably. Signor Mongini was an energetic Otello, and exhibited the strong passions of the Moor in exceedingly vivid style. That he took every opportunity to display the compass and power of his voice need not be said. Mlle. Corsi as Emilia, Signor Bettini as Rodrigo, and Signor Capponi as Elmo rendered very good service; and, generally, the opera was well put upon the stage. On the following night (Saturday last) "Faust" enabled the English public to judge of Madame Carvalho's Marguerite, and to once more witness Signor Mario's impersonation of the hero. Neither was quite satisfactory; the lady erring on the side of over-coldness, while the gentleman was in such bad voice that he can hardly be said to have sung anything. However, it was well to see the original Marguerite of M. Gounod's opera, and to witness acting such as Signor Mario's. This week the opera has been "Guillaume Tell," on Monday; "Fra Diavolo," on Tuesday; "Otello," on Thursday; and "Le Nozze di Figaro," on Friday.

From the mass of concerts now being given, we can only mention a few of the most important. Mr. Hallé's recitals of piano-forte music attract large numbers every Friday afternoon to St. James's Hall, and are this season, as during so many seasons past, a prominent feature among entertainments. Other series of recitals worth notice are those on the harp by Mr. F. Chatterton, and those on the pianoforte by Mr. Walter Macfarren and Mr. Sydney Smith. The former gentleman's second programme is performed to-day at the Hanover-square Rooms; Mr. Smith's second appearance was on Wednesday, at St. George's Hall. On Tuesday an association of lady artists, principally refugees, gave a concert at St. George's Hall, under the direction of Madame Haydée-Abrek. The attendance was very small, and therefore out of proportion to the merit displayed by some, at least, of the ladies who appeared. Mr. Austin, manager of St. James's Hall, took his annual benefit there on Wednesday, supported by Mlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Sims Reeves, and other eminent artists. The affair was a great success. On the same evening Haydn's "Creation" was performed at the Royal Albert Hall; and on Thursday Mr. Henry Leslie gave a concert of songs and glee in St. James's Hall.

**MAY WEATHER.**—Mr. Allnatt remarks that a cycle of five years has brought us round to something like seasonal atmospheric conditions. In 1865 May was abnormally ungenial. Cold and gusty winds blew, the nocturnal temperature sank to a few degrees only above the freezing-point, and hoar-frosts frequently covered the ground. The mean temperature never exceeded 61° 0 deg. This year the mean has hitherto been consecutively below the computed value. On the 4th, 5th and 10th it was respectively 62, 65, and 62 deg. above the average, and the night temperature ranged from 2 to 3 deg. only above the freezing point. Notwithstanding the frost winds, and the depressed thermal conditions, vegetation has progressed with great rapidity; and in Sussex the migratory birds appeared some four days earlier than usual.

**CURIOUS MARRIAGE STATISTICS.**—The registration report of the State of Massachusetts for the year 1869 gives some curious marriage statistics, from which impatient youths and desolate old maids and bachelors may both take heart. During the year seven maidens were married at the age of 14, and no fewer than forty-one at the comparatively mature age of 15. The girls are not so venturesome as the girls, the youngest husband having wedded at 16 a wife of the same age. On the other hand, an old maid of 73 found a husband, and four other women were married after they had passed the age of 70. One man of 32 was married, for the sixth time, to a maiden of 30; also, another man, for the sixth time, to a widow of 62, it being her second marriage. The ages of the oldest parties married for the first time were, the male and female, 60 each. The greatest disparity in the first marriage was the male 67 and the female 20. Forty-five males were married during the year who were over 70; and one widow of 80 was married, for the second time, to a widow of 84, it being also her second marriage. A widower of 30 was married, for the second time, to a young widow of 29, it being her fourth marriage! But one marriage is reported where both parties were married for the fourth time each, their ages being 73 and 62. There was also one marriage, the male being 73, his fourth marriage, to a widow of 57, her third marriage. One male of 29 was united to a widow of 30, it being his first marriage and her fourth. A widower of 54 was united to a widow of 52, it being her fifth marriage. The sixth marriage of a male is reported, at the age of 32, to a spinster of 30. A second marriage of a man of 56 is reported to a female of 52, it being her fifth venture.—*New York Tribune.*



# THE ROYAL SANITARY COMMISSION ON HEALTH PRESERVATION.

THE Royal Sanitary Commissioners have lately issued a valuable document embodying in some detail their views as to the best machinery by which "constant and universal supervision of the essentials of public health"—viz., the food, the water, and the air of the people—by competent persons can be efficiently and economically secured throughout the country, has just been made public. The document, entitled "Memorandum on Medical Officers of Public Health," reiterates in the first place the unanimous opinion of the Commission that "every question affecting public health should be brought into relation with one central office presided over by a Minister," and goes on to point out that every district in respect of its health should be as "closely connected with the said department of health as is every part of the country with the Home Office through the police and the magistrates, and as through the police and the magistrates, and as the destitute with the Poor-Law Board through the guardians, &c.," and that every person should "henceforward be entitled in respect of his health to such reasonable public protection as he is in respect of his liberty and his property."

In order to secure this object and to bring each district of the country into proper relation with the suggested central office, the Commissioners believe that there should be six permanent departments in the latter, under the Minister for matters connected with the law of local government, engineering questions, registration and statistics, the relief of the poor, the medical care of the public health and the poor, and legislative bearing on the profession of medicine. The legal supervision of sanitary questions in districts themselves should be placed in the hands of the legal advisers or of clerks conversant with sanitary law, of corporations or boards of guardians; statistical questions would be, as at present, taken in charge by the Registrar-General's staff; while special experts would be needed for the examination of chemical matters, and the existing officers in the engineering department of the Local Government Act Office and some few additional district inspectors would be made available for engineering questions. The medical supervision of the whole country would be accomplished by district officers and central inspectors of public health. The former are ready to hand in the existing staff of poor-law medical officers, who are paid out of the public funds and are thoroughly acquainted with the haunts of disease, the habits of the poor, and the general sanitary peculiarities of districts. These medical officers number 4000, and are becoming every day more highly educated. They would be expected to furnish returns at stated times of sickness, to report on the sanitary condition of their districts, upon special local causes of ill-health, whether in food supply, dwellings, wages, drunkenness, or employment, and to make meteorological, and perhaps analytical, observations, while they would be responsible to the central authority. The duties of the proposed central inspectors of public health, who would consist, if the suggestions of the Commission were adopted, of the existing Poor Law, Lunacy, Factory, Privy Council, and Registration Inspectors with those attached to the Local Government Act, and some minor offices, would be not so much to carry out special as general supervision, and to decide when it was advisable to seek the assistance of experts, who would be attached to the central office for stated periods (five years), and be subject to re-election. It is assumed that the existing inspectorial staff, with two or three additions, working harmoniously under one chief, would be able "to thoroughly superintend the whole sanitary arrangements of the country, provided the 4000 medical officers now engaged by the State for the medical care of the poor undertake public-health functions, and form a class of resident health officers." A central office, six departments, general and special inspectors, a few experts, and the local district officers, the whole under the control of a Minister of Health, is the scheme of the Sanitary Commissioners, who affirm that the plan would work well and economically, inasmuch as the action of the several departments would be mutually related and complete. A recommendation to establish laboratories for public analysis in such towns as Oxford, Cambridge, Leeds, Newcastle, Bristol, &c., to be supported by public grants, is also made, as also to bring the naval and military medical services in direct relation to the Central Health Office, which, lastly, would be able, by accumulating accurate data, to diffuse early, valuable, and trustworthy information touching the cause and the prevention of disease, and "would bring to light in every corner all that could be advanced as bearing on the physical condition of the masses of the people, while all crude theories or impracticable plans would instantly fade before the experience of the central office."

## THE SEWAGE QUESTION.

THE summer is at hand, and the earth will probably be thirsty, and the science of irrigation is in its infancy, and people have yet to be convinced that the productions of the earth might be largely increased by the adoption of a conservative system in the management of the water supply with which we are annually favoured by Heaven. When rivers flood their banks and sweep away villages, the waste of water represents a waste of food ultimately, for the surplus should be stored to help the field and garden in the time of need. We suffer a perpetual waste of rainfall in the country and of sewage in towns. As to sewage, indeed, it is known to be the most perfect of all fertilising agencies; but, instead of pouring it on the land, to increase the land's production and the national wealth, we employ it to destroy fisheries and to fill the domestic water-butts. In fact, the highest use we at present know for sewage is to drink it, and it goes down the national throat as poison, instead of into the national purse as waste material beneficially utilised. It is no doubt true that the people are acquiring sound views on this important subject, and that, in the end, truth will prevail. But we fear there must be a long and injurious delay in adjusting the drainage of towns to the requirements of the country and the demands of reason in the interests of health. It seems that, except in a few rare instances, the people prefer to pay a heavy price to poison the rivers from which they draw

supplies of water for domestic use, rather than sanction a system of drainage which will not only prove self-supporting, but make an actual return in the way of profit, because, forsooth, a few bigots have pronounced the sewage farm a delusion. Dr. Cobbold has made a most objectionable impression on the public mind by his ridiculous declaration to the effect that cattle fed on sewage-grown crops become especially infested with flukes, destined ultimately to happy residence in the human liver. The folly of such teaching is made evident by the fact that it is newly taught, as if irrigation were a new thing. Dr. Cobbold is bound to show that in the irrigated fields of China, Asia Minor, and Italy entozoa prevail beyond the average, both in the intestines of cattle and of human beings. Nay, we would ask him to show an abundant production of these disgusting organisms on farms where manure heaps pollute ponds and brooks, and run to waste in the highways where ducks and geese rusticate. The proof would puzzle the learned gentleman, no doubt, and, as he has hitherto proclaimed an hypothesis only, we demand of all reasonable men a suspension of judgment on that point until the hypothetical case can be confronted with the logic of indisputable facts.—*The Gardener's Magazine.*

## LONDON POLICE COURTS.

**CABMEN AND TREASURE TROVE.**—At Marlborough-street, on Wednesday, George Bennett, cab-driver, was summoned before Mr. Knox, by Inspector Druscovich for neglecting to leave at the nearest station, within twenty-four hours, a purse found in his cab. Inspector Druscovich said:—On the 5th inst. the defendant was engaged by the Duchess D'Albe, a lady in the suite of the Empress of the French. The Duchess left her purse in the cab. For its recovery she offered a reward of 10s. The defendant left the purse at the Cannon-street railway station, being under the impression that this was sufficient. The object of the summons was to show cabmen that they must comply with the terms of the Act, which required them to deposit everything they found in their cabs at the nearest police-station within twenty-four hours. The defendant pleaded that he was not aware he was doing wrong. Mr. Knox said there was no imputation of dishonesty on the part of the defendant. As he had acted under a mistaken view of the law he would not do more than impose costs. At the same time, he hoped the case would become generally known that cabmen are bound to take whatever is found in their cabs to the nearest police-station.

**GAROTTING A PRIVATE DETECTIVE.**—At Southwark, on Wednesday, Amelia Brown, thirty-seven, and Mary Ann Kennedy, twenty-five, were charged, on remand, with being concerned with James Spiller, absconded from his bail, in garotting Henry Field, a private detective and inquiry officer, and robbing him of a silver watch in the Belvidere-road, Lambeth. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor that he resided at 10, York-road, Lambeth. A little after one o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst. he returned towards home over Hungerford Bridge, and when he got near Sutton-street he saw Spiller and the two women at the corner. Suddenly the man seized him by the throat and pulled him backwards, nearly strangling him. The prisoner Brown then came in front of him and stole his watch. He struggled hard to prevent her, but he was completely overpowered. As soon as he was released he called out "Murder!" and "Police!" and a constable came up. He told him what had occurred, and a short distance off he saw Spiller, and pointed him out as the man who had garotted him. On the way to the station-house he saw the female prisoners, and Kennedy came close to him and said, "Oh, you dear!" He called out to the constable to do his duty, when Brown said to the latter, "Search his coat pockets when you get him to the station-house." He accordingly put his hand in his outer-coat pocket on the side that Brown came up to him and found his watch broken off at the bow. He was certain that it was not there five minutes before. Witness added that he was much injured in the neck and spine, and was under medical treatment. Mr. Partridge for the defendant remanded the prisoners, and ordered the recognizances of Spiller to be estreated.

**THE SABBATHARIAN PERSECUTION.**—At Hammer-smith, on Wednesday, Mr. Draper, the clerk of the Kensington Board of Guardians, attended before Mr. Ingham with reference to the fines which had lately been inflicted upon shopkeepers and other persons in that court under the Lord's Day Act for exercising their worldly calling upon Sundays. That Act prescribed a mode for the disposal of the fines. The poor being entitled to two thirds. Mr. Draper said that there had been many fines inflicted in that court, and he was instructed by the board to make application for two thirds to be applied to the benefit of the poor of Kensington. Mr. Ingham said he must refer him to the Receiver of Police. There was a clause in the Metropolitan Police Act, which was passed long subsequently to the Act of King Charles II., vesting all fines levied in the police courts in the Receiver. Whatever arrangements were made with him would meet with his entire satisfaction. Mr. Draper thanked the magistrate for his attention, and withdrew. Another batch of summonses were heard on Monday last, at the instance of the Rev. Bee Wright and Mr. Jackson, and among the defendants was Mrs. Fitzgibbon, a stall-keeper in the Ledbury-road, who was again fined the full penalty, it being the second time since she was sent to prison.

**SHOCKING MURDER IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.** Catherine Muir, charged with the murder of a little child named Bruce Dunlop Logan, at Steeple Claydon, on the 11th inst., was brought before the magistrates at the village, on Tuesday last. The prisoner is a respectable-looking woman of about thirty-six years of age, and appeared to be in a weak and prostrate condition. During the whole of the inquiry she lay on a couch in court, in charge of two women, and seemed to be unconscious of what was going on. The evidence was to the effect that on Thursday morning, May 11, at about half-past eight, the deceased was found in the nursery at Camp Farmhouse, where he, with his brother and sister, boarded with the Misses Macdonald, lying in bed with his throat cut in a horrible manner. The prisoner was crouched on the floor in the corner of the room in her night-dress,

her hand and clothes smeared with blood. She was in a stupid, half-drunken state, and, on being raised, a table-knife covered with blood was found under her. On the dressing-table was found a bottle containing about a quarter of a pint of brandy, one of the servants having the day before fetched her a whole bottle full. It was at first supposed that she had taken laudanum, and also administered some of it to a second child who slept in the same room, but this turned out to be incorrect. The prisoner was conveyed to the police station, and admitted at once that she had perpetrated the murder, saying she knew her lot, and that she would be hung for it. Two documents were found in the nursery in her handwriting, from which it would appear that her intention was to murder all the children and then die herself. She said she would never part from them, as she had promised their parents to take care of them and never forsake them. She alleged that she loved the children dearly, and that she had been driven to commit this rash act. The prisoner was committed for trial on the capital charge.

**THE ELTHAM MURDER.**—The evidence given before Mr. Maude, at Greenwich, in the Eltham murder case, last Saturday afternoon, was almost purely scientific in its character. Dr. Letheby gave positive evidence that certain stains found on the clothes of the young man in custody were those of blood. He had submitted them, he said, to the test of the spectroscope, and he was quite certain of the result. He was not prepared to say, however, that it was human blood. He could not go further than to pronounce that it was the blood of a human being or of one of the higher animals. Blood was found, too, upon the hammer which has been produced. The prosecution rely, too, upon the fact that a long hair found attached to the prisoner's dress was declared by the medical witness to correspond with the hair of the murdered girl. From the cross-examination it seems that the theory by which the defence will account for the blood stains on the clothes is, that they might have been caused by the prisoner biting his tongue in one of the epileptic fits to which he is subject. Mr. Maude declined at present to express any opinion on the case, and remanded the prisoner, still without bail. The coroner's inquest on the body of the murdered girl was resumed on Tuesday. The only thing which transpired worthy of remark is that the person who bought the hammer on Saturday, the 22nd, who has always been held by the prosecution to be the prisoner, was proved to be a plasterer's lad. The shopkeeper, whose wife sold another hammer on the 24th, but could not remember to whom, was treated by Mr. Poland as a hostile witness, and not only he, but his wife, obtained scant courtesy at the hands of the learned counsel. The inquiry was adjourned. The following extraordinary statement in reference to this mysterious case has been made to the police. The author of it called upon Mr. Pook, the accused's solicitor, on Monday evening, and was immediately taken by that gentleman before the police inspector, at the Blackheath-road station, who took the statement down. It has been sent to the Treasury. The statement is as follows:—"I, John Hutton, of the Clarence Hotel, Jeffries-road, Clapham, and of the Bull Inn, Birchwood-corner, St. Mary Cray, Kent, say:—On Thursday afternoon last I was at my house, the Bull Inn, Birchwood-corner, when Mr. Bridge, of the Running Horses, Erith, called upon me with reference to the purchase of a tent which I had for sale. In the course of conversation the subject of the Eltham murder was mentioned, and Mr. Bridge turned round, and, in the most energetic manner, said, 'So help me, God, they have not got the right man. Pook is not the man, or 'the murderer,' I cannot say which. I said, 'What are you saying? Be careful,' and he replied, 'So help me, God, I know the murderer.' I said, 'Bridge, you are not doing your duty to the public,' adding, 'Are you waiting till Pook is discharged, and a reward is offered by the Government?' Bridge then said, 'I have told the police, but they did not take much notice of it.' I then asked him who he believed was the murderer, and he said, 'I know him, and I could pick him out of a thousand. He is a soldier, and with great force repeated the words, 'I can pick him out of a thousand.' Some other conversation then followed, but I do not remember the words, after which Mr. Bridge said, 'The soldier came to my house on the night of the murder, between half-past eleven and twelve o'clock, without hat or cap. Blood was on his hands and clothes, and I took him into the kitchen and assisted to wash him.' I do not remember Mr. Bridge saying anything more."

**THE BANKRUPTCY COURTS.**—"Lex" writes to the newspapers complaining that while the Bankruptcy Court has been removed from Basinghall-street to Lincoln's-inn-fields, and thus the old court, for all practical purposes, is abandoned, nevertheless the officers of the law, the Bar, solicitors, and suitors are still compelled to alternate between the two points. "Witnesses summoned to the one court, in sheer ignorance of their real destination, travel to the other. Records hourly required at Lincoln's-inn-fields are only accessible at Basinghall-street, and pressing applicants oscillate between the two courts in mute bewilderment and confusion. At Basinghall-street they are referred to Lincoln's-inn-fields; at Lincoln's-inn-fields they are ruthlessly returned to Basinghall-street; and even the oldest practitioners scarcely understand at which of the two courts their business is to be disposed of. If the bankruptcy be under the old law, they probably anchor at Basinghall-street; if it be under the new law, they find a doubtful harbour in Lincoln's-inn-fields; if a private examination arises under a liquidation, the scene of action is in the City; but if the Registrar presiding there doubts his jurisdiction or hesitates over a point of law, the witnesses drift back to the Chief Judge at Lincoln's Inn. Many applications, too, under the old law are heard at the new court, and others under the new law are disposed of in the old court; and so exceptionally mysterious, except to a privileged few, are the ramifications of business, that one not unfrequently happens to hear of the same *ex parte* motions being decided on the same day in the different courts with opposite results, each set of officers being, of course, unaware of the other's proceeding." "Lex" declares that all this confusion arises solely from the difficulty of persuading the Treasury to expend about £30 to fit up the late Mr. Commissioner Phillips's court in Lincoln's-

inn-fields, which is now tenanted by an odd lot of ancient chairs and a deformed hat-stand. If, he says, this court were utilised, in addition to all the other advantages, the old court in Basinghall-street, which at a moderate calculation is valued at £80,000, might be left to the disposal of Government.

**WHAT IS SLANDER?**—An action for slander was tried, before Mr. Baron Martin, last Saturday, in which the plaintiff, a bottle merchant in Thames-street, accused the defendant, who had dealt with him for some years, with publicly calling him a "great scoundrel," and saying that he never got his money by honesty in his business, and that his bottles were very bad. The defendant denied having ever made any imputation on the plaintiff's honesty in trade, but he admitted he had called him a scoundrel. The learned Judge told the jury that unless they believed the defendant had imputed dishonesty to the plaintiff in his business there was no cause of action. Mere abusive language was not actionable unless damage flowed from it. If it were to be made so, he feared the labours of jurymen would be very much increased. The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

**BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**—T. F. BALLS, Brixton-hill, omnibus proprietor's foreman—W. T. JACKSON, Union-street, Southwark, druggist—G. H. SCHOLDS, Golden-square, druggist—E. GROUSE, Southwark, Golden-square, goldsmith—W. H. MICHILL, Harrow-road, builder—PEARCE, Holborn, builder—E. VAN STAN, Regent-street, dealer in fancy goods—R. B. BARRETT, Lowestoft, plumber—E. and E. EVANS, Westleigh, Gloucestershire, grocers—J. F. GLEDHILL, Arnhem, near Leeds, boot and shoe manufacturer—T. HADGIE, Swansea, licensed victualler—J. H. HALL, Liverpool, wholesale cabinet manufacturer—J. HAWKES, Cheltenham, Suffolk, grocer—R. E. LEWIS, Weston, Shropshire, farmer—W. PIGGINS, Walsoken, Norfolk, butcher—J. SPENCER, jun., Kingston-upon-Hull, stationer—W. STOTT, Tyldesley, Lancashire, carrier and farmer—Rev. E. WHITEHEAD, Halesham, clerk in holy orders.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.**—W. KNOXGRASS, Glasgow, accountant—J. ALDRON and D. GILDWOOD, Glasgow, leather merchants—G. STIRREN, Merton Mill, near Forfar, farmer—J. LIVINGSTON, Lawmarket, Edinburgh, grocer.

TUESDAY, MAY 16.

**BANKRUPTS.**—J. PARKER, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, watchmaker—S. BROOK, Saint Martin, farmer—G. GLEMAN, Westham, butcher—A. EDWARDS, Wellington, draper—J. LAYCOCK, Leeds, cloth finisher—W. MCCORMICK, S. Wood, contractor—Rev. J. MASON, Bish-petok, T. PEATH, Guseley, woollengoth manufacturer—S. VERITY, Meenwood, near Leeds, stone merchant—W. WALLAM, Clown, grocer—A. W. WARRAND, Westhorpe, Lieutenant in the Army—E. WILLIAMS, jun., Blanford Forum, grocer.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.**—G. STEPHEN, Glasgow, spirit merchant—R. SMITH, Glasgow, rope manufacturer—W. STEVENSON, Overton, spirit dealer—W. ROUGH, Glasgow, commission agent—P. JOHNSON, Borrow-tenness, butcher—W. S. HENDERSON, Woodcroft, farmer—W. WATT, Rough-rig.

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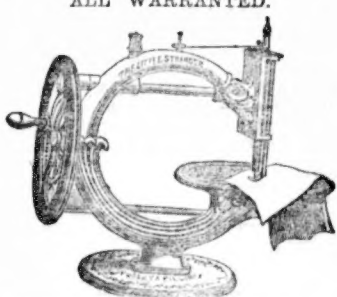
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